

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Softball in Hyde Park, wheatgerm in purses. The Americans are in London - to stay. Why? Because they have the know-how and we have the savoir-faire. On the Spectrum page tomorrow, the Modern Times column explains. And there is a further adventure of Flavia Corkscrew.

In the Books Page: Anthony Quinn on *The Squandered Peace*, Richard Holmes on Siegfried Sassoon, Philip Howard on the Lytton Hart-Davis letters, John Nicholson and Bryan Appleyard on fiction.

Office raid blamed on S Africa

South African security police were last night accused of organizing a bank holiday burglary on the new London headquarters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement by Mr Michael Terry, the movement's executive secretary. Staff discovered the break-in yesterday at the offices in Selous Street, Camden, north London. The intruders stole lists of anti-apartheid contacts and supporters and financial records.

The burglary comes just four months after two men, hired by a South African embassy official, were jailed at the Central Criminal Court for taking part in raids on the London offices of three anti-apartheid organizations.

Reagan rebuffed by bishops

America's Roman Catholic bishops have toughened their stand on nuclear weapons and rebuffed attempts by the Reagan Administration to soften the tone of their pastoral letter on war and peace. Page 6

Hunt called off

The Norwegian naval operations command in Stavanger announced that it had called off the hunt for a suspected foreign submarine. *Hardanger* Swedish search, page 7

Health deal

Nearly 200,000 railway workers are to be offered private health insurance at less than half price in a deal between British Rail and Private Patients Plan. Page 3

Damned Un-British thing to do...

BRITISH AIRWAYS MAKE A PROFIT

\$50,000 award

Mr Jeremy Cartland was awarded £50,000 in libel damages over a BBC television programme which he claimed implied that he had murdered his father. Page 3

Protest at NF

Police and demonstrators opposed to the National Front clashed before the start of a meeting by the party in a school at Tottenham, Hale, north London, last night.

Police plea

Reforms to the police complaints procedure to give greater civil rights to police officers are in jeopardy because of opposition by the Government, an MP said. Page 2

Hill to resign

Jimmy Hill has agreed to resign as chairman of Coventry City. The club is in danger of relegation after 16 years in the first division. Page 23

Leader page, 15

Letters: On Getty Trust, from Mr H M Williams; judges' role, from Mr A T H Smith; resisting oppression, from Mr E Korn.

Leading articles: Falklands; Ireland; Mountain rescue features, pages 12, 13, 14

An Argentine officer explains Britain's Falklands victory, bringing the judges down to earth. Wednesday Page: Planning for pregnancy. Joanna Lumley's Diary. Spectrum: Heroin - the mind behind the needle.

Obituary, page 16

Lord Geddes of Epsom, Admiral Arthur D Struble

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Labour plan to concentrate efforts on 105 key marginals

By Paul Rountledge, Labour Editor

The Labour Party is working on a formula for success based on a plan to concentrate its efforts on 105 key marginal seats in its attempt to win the general election.

This will include trade union officials being drafted in large numbers to support the party's electoral effort, particularly in London, the West Midlands and the North-West.

Secret policy documents on these lines were sent yesterday to members of the Shadow Cabinet, Labour's national executive, and the Trade Unionists for Labour Victory (TULV) organization in readiness for Labour's "council of war" at the weekend.

The Woodstock conference, at the education centre of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU) is regarded as a political watershed in Labour's electoral fortunes. Party officials are seeking to inject trade union leaders with their enthusiasm for the belief that Mr Margaret Thatcher can be ousted in a June poll.

In response to a new call for funds, the conference host union, GMBATU has voted an extra £150,000 in addition to the £100,000 it has already given Labour's election campaign.

More money will be given if Labour loyalists decide shortly that the campaign fund should attract "above quota" contributions from the big unions such as the transport workers, public employees and the miners.

At the Woodstock conference Labour Party and union leaders will be looking at prospects for named seats in "high risk" electoral areas, including such constituencies as Darlington and Barrow-in-Furness and Stockton, South in a constituency examination of poll prospects.

Labour strategists calculate that a swing of between 1 and 2 per cent to Labour could deliver many of those seats and put Mrs Thatcher out of office.

Union leaders will approach the Woodstock conference in a rather more pragmatic frame of mind. They believe that even a pyrrhic victory would leave the Tories as the largest party in Parliament but without an overall majority, is more than could be hoped for.

The unions are impressed, but not unduly so, by the present level of enthusiasm in the Labour Party. Officials there believe that Labour could win outright and their optimism is based on public opinion polls and private surveys of viewpoints among working people.

The Achilles heel of Labour is still regarded as the attitudes among the volatile electorate of skilled workers whose votes could once be counted on for level of enthusiasm in the Labour Party. Officials there believe that Labour could win outright and their optimism is based on public opinion polls and private surveys of viewpoints among working people.

The Woodstock conference, which starts on Friday afternoon, will look first at the general possibilities for the election campaign on an informal basis before getting down to specific points such as the formal business of campaign themes and money raising.

Union leaders take a cooler view of Labour's election prospects, and do not think that Mrs Thatcher can be dislodged. But they will throw everything into the poll battle because the Cabinet has pushed through legislation on industrial relations that substantially reduces their power.

The Woodstock conference will determine the tenor of the Labour campaign. Three ideas are under discussion including the slogan, "Caring makes economic sense".

● Mrs Thatcher yesterday steadfastly refused to give the slightest indication of her thinking on the date of the election (Our Political Correspondent writes). Pressed twice during Commons questions, she said that an announcement would be made in the usual way. "Until then it is business as usual".

Parliamentary report, page 4

New suitor 'enters battle for Sotheby's'

By Jeremy Warner

A mystery American bidder was last night poised to enter the battle for control of Sotheby's, the London-based fine art auctioneer.

The company said earlier that a new suitor had approached its directors expressing an interest in mounting a takeover bid that would exceed the £60m already offered by Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, two New York art collectors and financiers, and condemned by Sotheby's as unacceptable.

The new suitor is believed to be a large, privately-owned New York financial services group. Mr Marcus Agius, of the London merchant bank Lazard Brothers, which is advising the newcomer, said: "My client has yet to make up his mind, but I think there is a good possibility of him making a bid. He needs more information on the company, meetings with its key art experts and the recommendation of the directors before he does."

In some quarters of the stock market yesterday, where the announcement of a possible second bid had the effect of pushing the Sotheby's share price beyond the reach of Cogan and Swid's 520p a share offer, the news was being treated sceptically in the absence of any clear indication of the suitor's identity.

A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell, the two financiers' merchant bank adviser, said the announcement was "probably just a ploy" designed to frustrate "what is looking increasingly inevitable".

He challenged Sotheby's to produce its alternative bid.

Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, who have been consistently rejected by the Sotheby's directors as being unsuitable for association with the company, seemed almost certain to gain control barring an intervention by the Government until yesterday's announcement. The new suitor bought nearly 5 per cent of Sotheby's shares from American sources last Friday.

Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, is expected to announce today whether the financiers' offer is to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for a six-month investigation. Although the Office of Fair Trading is believed to have recommended against reference, there is still a possibility that Lord Cockfield, who has made several controversial decisions in the field of mergers policy recently, may ignore the advice.

Although Scotland Yard receives a number of alerts, officers are understood to be taking the present one very seriously. There has been no



Homage at sea: The bereaved Argentine relatives attending Mass on board the Lago Lacar, off southern Argentina

Sterling at new high on Tory poll hopes

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Hopes of a Conservative victory at an early election pushed the pound up sharply on the foreign exchange markets yesterday to close at a new high for the year. Sterling's trade-weighted value against a basket of currencies ended up 0.8 at 85.0 - the highest closing level since December 20 - and against the dollar it rose 1.8 cents to \$1.5785.

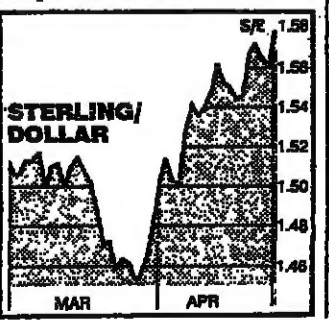
Sterling's strong performance, just two days ahead of Thursday's local elections which are widely expected to help determine the date of the General Election, came as Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, hit back at government critics who claim that inflation is set to take off again next year.

Mr Brittan said at a lunch for American magazine publishers that the Government was doing rather better in reducing inflation than forecast at the time of the Budget and it was determined to keep inflation on a downward path.

Confirming the hints given by the Chancellor recently on television, Mr Brittan said: "It was made clear at Budget time that after months of faster-than-expected progress, inflation was expected to be about 4 per cent in May with some slight rise later in the year, perhaps to 6 per cent. There are now in fact signs that we may be doing a little better than that."

The recent rise in sterling - it has recovered nearly 9 per cent since its low point towards the end of March - will help the Government to keep inflation in check although it will not be welcomed by much of manufacturing industry. However, Mrs Thatcher told Parliament yesterday that the Government would not intervene with the pound and sterling could rise a good deal without affecting government forecasts of rising exports.

The Cambridge Econometrics group, in a new forecast published today, says exports are likely to be the main source of growth in 1984 and 1985, assuming the pound stays close to present levels. However, it says recovery this year will be weak with gross domestic product forecast to rise by only 2.1 per cent in 1983.



Bitter attack on critics Stern to let experts examine diaries

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Stern, the West German magazine, announced yesterday that it will allow independent experts in West Germany, Switzerland and the United States to have a look at the Hitler diaries in response to calls from historians that more be done to prove their authenticity.

The statement, issued in the name of the magazine's publisher, the chairman of the board of directors and the editor-in-chief, bitterly attacked critics of the magazine and those who implied political motives behind the publication of the diaries. It also called for an end to further discussion of their authenticity for the time being.

The statement, made for a week, *Stern* has been accused with ever increasing bitterness of publishing forged Hitler diaries. Professor Werner Maser spoke in detail of a GDR (East German) forger factory near Potsdam. In spite of repeated demands, Maser could not give any proof for this.

Professor Brosz, the director of the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, demanded that all the diaries be laid before an international historical commission. *Stern* immediately turned down this demand because even historians diverge like doctors in their diagnoses. The English historian Trevor-Roper (Lord Dacre) one day confirms the authenticity of the diaries and the next days doubts it.

Continued on back page, col 2

Solidarity marchers ignore riot police

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Clapping their hands in unison and shouting "come with us", thousands of Solidarity sympathizers marched through the central streets of Warsaw last night, ignoring the riot police and militia.

The spontaneous demonstration began after a Mass at Warsaw cathedral marking the anniversary of Poland's first democratic constitution. Fearing a repetition of May Day rioting, the riot police had closely monitored the service and called on the crowd to disperse immediately after the final blessing.

Walking through a funnel of policemen, the worshippers were guided towards Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street. Then the trouble began.

The crowd started clapping the militia, most of whom were in full riot equipment. An ironic chant of "bravo militia" echoed through the street and the police appeared powerless to stop the procession, which had blended with the normal flow of homeward-bound commuters, many of whom had joined in the applause.

Water cannon and gas guns blocked the entrance road to the building of the Communist

Another 15,000 pit jobs to go

By Jonathan Davis

Up to 15,000 mineworkers will lose their jobs this year because of the coal industry's mounting losses, the National Coal Board warned yesterday. Fifteen pits could be shut in an accelerated programme of pit closures.

Mr Norman Siddall, the coal board chairman, said that the board's losses - now running at more than £100m a year - made it inevitable that the rate of closures and redundancies would be quickened.

Mr Siddall, speaking at the board's annual press conference in London, would not be drawn on a figure of job losses. But he said that it would be greater than last year, when 10,170 jobs were shed, reducing the industry's work force to 202,000.

The number of pits to be closed would also be greater than last year, when six were shut. Six closures had already been agreed after talks with the unions.

Mr Siddall said he expected that virtually all the job losses would be achieved through voluntary redundancies. Compulsory redundancies on any large scale were unlikely before next year at the earliest.

The coal board made a loss in the 1982/3 financial year of more than £100m, despite Government grants totalling £115m.

● More than 600 Lancashire steel jobs are likely to be lost after the Department of Employment's refusal to renew payment of a short-time working subsidy. Coal board losses, page 17

Argentine relatives held up by storms

Buenos Aires (Reuter) - A ship carrying relatives of Argentine servicemen killed in last year's Falklands conflict sheltered yesterday from storms in a southern port, with families still hoping to be allowed to visit the islands.

Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, organizer of the planned trip, said by radio telephone that the cargo ship Lago Lacar was lying in the bay just off Puerto Madryn, 850 miles south of here.

He said he was still trying to speak directly to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to ask her to lift a ban on the 50 relatives visiting the island cemetery.

He was also trying to telephone the Pope to ask him to intercede with the British Government. If the appeals failed within the next 48 hours, the Lago Lacar would return to Buenos Aires.

Señor Destefanis contacted 10 Downing Street on Monday, but was diverted to the Foreign Office.

In Buenos Aires, naval sources said the military Government's own ban on the visit remained in force. It was imposed last week on the grounds that an attempt to land might put Argentine lives at risk.

The sources said that although the Lago Lacar was forbidden to approach the Falklands as long as Britain maintained its ban, the Argentine Government had no objection to those on board continuing their efforts to get the ban lifted. The Government considered these actions well-intentioned.

Señor Destefanis said rough seas had prevented the relatives on board the ship from practising a shore landing in a craft specially brought for the purpose.

● The Argentine Government had said the ship would be allowed to take part in an official remembrance ceremony for the war dead at the spot where a British submarine sank the cruiser General Belgrano on May 2 last year, with the loss of 321 lives.

The ceremony took place on Monday, but the Lago Lacar did not reach the site. Instead, it held a separate wreath-laying ceremony off the coast near Puerto Madryn.

● London: At least five British warships are steaming for the Falklands to strengthen the Royal Navy's presence before Argentina's national day on May 25, Henry Stanhope writes. The Ministry of Defence is taking no chances, in case the Buenos Aires junta decides to attempt a hit-and-run attack.

Continued on back page, col 6

CHARLES CHURCH

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The Growing Story

Specialist cinema to close

The Paris Pullman cinema, in west London, one of the best known specialist cinemas for foreign films during the last 30 years, is to close on Sunday because of the combined effect of increased taxes, inflation, televised films and the video boom.

Mr Charles Cooper, managing director of Contemporary Enterprises, who has run the cinema for 17 years, said yesterday: "We have only survived for the last three years with a rearguard action."

After the sale of the cinema, for an undisclosed price, a small development of flats will take its place in Drayton Gardens, South Kensington.

Like all cinema operators, Mr Cooper had hoped that the Government would grant them relief from value-added tax and from the Eady Levy, a tax on cinema seats which goes back into British film production.

Strike talks by shipyard men

Shipyard workers representing 64,000 shipyard workers are to meet today in Tynemouth to decide how to fight the 9,000 redundancies recently announced by British Shipbuilders, the state-owned company.

Calls for an all-out strike will be restrained by the knowledge that Sir Robert Atkinson, BS chairman, has indicated that there could be even more drastic cutbacks if the world market for ships does not pick up.

Venables ends bonus dispute

Mr Terry Venables, the manager of Queen's Park Rangers Football Club, yesterday settled his wages dispute with Crystal Palace, his former club.

The High Court in London was told that a claim that the club owed him a £25,000 loyalty bonus under the terms of a contract was being withdrawn, as was a counter claim by the club, on the basis of agreed.

PC stabbed in the neck

Police Constable Francis Richley, aged 21, was seriously ill in hospital last night after ambulance men found him with a knife embedded in the base of his neck in Tilehurst, Reading.

He was taken to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, but was transferred to the Radcliffe Infirmary for specialist neurological attention before going into intensive care. Two youths were being questioned by the police last night.

EEC challenged over milk

The British Government is reserving powers to continue to ban milk imports, despite a European Court ruling last February that restrictions violated the Treaty of Rome.

The Importation of Milk Bill will, if enacted, enable it to make regulations governing description, quality, ports of entry, and inspection and testing requirements.

Woman found dead in park

A young black woman whose body was found in a south-east London park yesterday was believed to have been stabbed to death.

She was found near a railway line in Warwick Gardens, Peckham, wearing rings on all her fingers, but had nothing in her clothing to identify her.

March support

The Conservative controlled council at Blackburn, Lancashire, has given £1,000 to the People's March for Jobs from Glasgow to London. It is believed to be the only Conservative council to do so. Yesterday about 100 marchers crossed Shap Fell, in Cumbria.

Trawler returns

The missing Irish trawler, Ardara, found after a three-day search in the Atlantic, was towed into Killybegs harbour, on the Donegal coast, yesterday. There were emotional scenes as the four fishermen on board stepped ashore.

New codes to protect farm animals

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

New welfare codes for farm animals, the first for 12 years, were published by the Government yesterday. They are being distributed free to 165,000 livestock farmers and to colleges and institutions, at an estimated cost of some £75,000.

Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, emphasized that the codes, which apply to cattle and pigs, should not be seen as merely advisory.

Although failure to comply with them was not illegal, it could be taken into account in prosecutions for causing unnecessary pain or distress to farm livestock, she pointed out. The Farm Animal Welfare Council was at present considering whether the time

£100m spent by Ford on diesel engine production

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford has spent £100m to rebuild and re-equip its engine plant at Dagenham, East London, to manufacture its first diesel engine for cars. It will supply all of Ford's European factories and is set to become one of the largest diesel engine plants in the EEC, with a potential capacity to produce 400,000 engines a year.

With the big plant opened at Bridgend three years ago to produce the bulk of Ford's petrol engines in Europe, it means Britain is now the American group's main source of power units.

Ford executives said yesterday that Britain had been allocated this important role in its European plans because engine production here, in contrast to car assembly, meets with the best European standards of quality and cost.

The executives admit, however, that engine production is much more automated and less dependent on labour. No additional workers will be recruited at Dagenham, which has considerable unused capacity.

The new 1600cc diesel engine has cost £40m to develop and will fill a considerable gap in Ford's range, which has lost the company sales to its increasingly successful rival, General Motors (Vauxhall). The latter's 1.6 litre diesel engine is an outstanding power unit.

Until the new diesel appears in October, said to be in versions of the Escort and Fiesta, Ford will be dependent on heavy, out-dated versions of the 2.3 litre diesel it purchases from Peugeot, France. However, these are only suitable for its larger Sierras and Granadas.

Production starts at Dagenham in September with a planned output of 150,000 engines a year in addition to the existing production of heavier diesels for commercial vehicles and tractors.

● Ford also gave details yesterday of a Granada research vehicle, developed with the cooperation of Porsche, to operate on three or six cylinders, depending on the power demanded by the driver through the accelerator pedal. (The Press Association reports).

● A Ford spokesman said: "Research trials by Ford and Porsche have indicated that the 3 x 6 engine system can improve fuel consumption by up to 17 per cent in typical urban driving".

● The working party set up last Friday by Ford's National Joint Negotiating Committee to investigate the company's proposed efficiency programme at Halewood, in Merseyside, spent yesterday at the plant (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

Police complaints reform 'in jeopardy'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Reforms to the police complaints procedure to give greater civil rights to police officers are in jeopardy because of opposition from the Home Office and the Association of Chief Police Officers, a Conservative MP said yesterday.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, said that the reforms, introduced by him to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill in its committee stage, were opposed by the Government and might not be carried through the Lords.

The police department of the Home Office "which has opposed these reforms throughout and briefed the committee against it in the Commons", would prefer to see the amendment cut, he said.

The Association of Chief Police Officers, the Civil Service Department and possibly some Law Lords were also concerned about the reforms, he said, and he feared his amendment would not survive in its present form. "I have very good grounds for saying that."

Mr Griffiths was speaking in London with leaders of the Police Federation in support of the reformed complaints procedure now in the police Bill, which started its report stage yesterday.

Under the amendment, carried despite government opposition, police will have legal representation when facing disciplinary charges that could result in dismissal, a lowering in

rank or losing three months' pay.

The Home Secretary will have to give reasons for dismissing an appeal and the rules of natural justice will prevail in disciplinary hearings, with hearsay evidence normally excluded.

At present, Mr Griffiths said, the police disciplinary system was "too much like that of Captain Bligh was able to impose on the Bounty." If citizens were to have protection under the Bill, so should police, he said.

Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the federation, said that the reform was extremely important to police officers. "Under the present system a police officer facing disciplinary proceedings is in a worse position than anyone else in the same situation in this country."

Identification move

Mr Peter Imbert, chief constable of the Thames Valley Police, has ordered that uniformed members of his force must in future wear identification numbers on all occasions (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the all-party Penal Affairs Group, complained to the Home Office last month that some of the women demonstrating outside the Greenham Common base had allegedly been ill treated by police officers, who had worn anoraks without numbers.

House hunters may see properties on TV

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Home buyers will soon be able to select houses and flats to view from their armchairs if discussions between a building society and a national chain of estate agents are fruitful.

Under the terms of the scheme clients of the Nottingham Building Society will be able to receive details of homes for sale by pushing a button on their Prestel-adapted television sets. The society hopes to be able to offer a selection of homes throughout the country.

By pushing another button, borrowers or investors will be told whether the building society will grant them a mortgage.

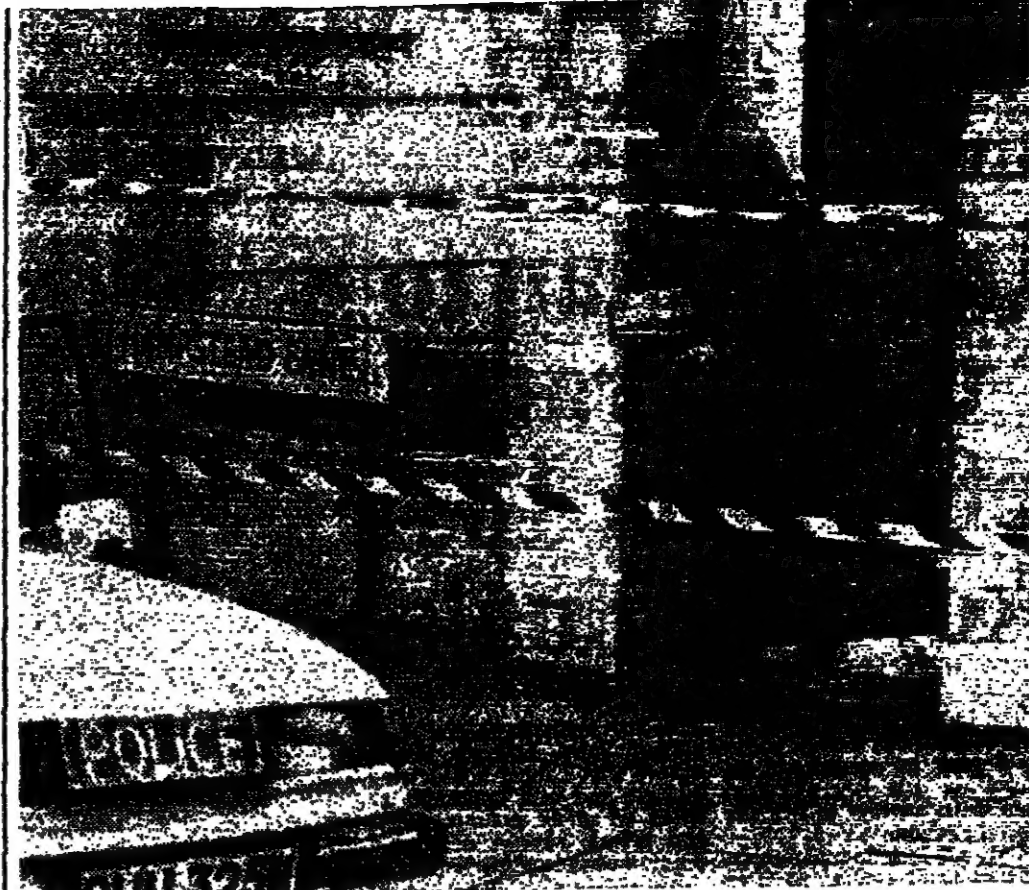
The development is an extension of the building society's Prestel scheme, which

already gives access to some investors' accounts.

Mr Michael Fitzsimmonds, the society's marketing manager, said last night that discussions with the estate agents were expected to be concluded within weeks.

If the scheme succeeds it will also speed up the mortgage application process. People with access to Prestel will be able to complete a form on their television screens and obtain an immediate response.

Customers will be able to do that at any time of the week, day or night. It will initially apply only to existing borrowers, but Mr Fitzsimmonds said that the society hoped to extend the system to include investors. Property, page 27



An anti-terrorist squad officer removing a box yesterday from a house in Highgate, north London, where explosives were found in a bed-sitting room.

BBC lead over TV-am increases

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC has continued to improve its share of the breakfast time television audience, with a weekday figure of 1,600,000 up by 100,000.

Another 10,000 breaches of car tax legislation were also ignored, the capital's police staff committee told Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday.

The leaders of 14,200 staff employed by the Metropolitan Police told the Home Secretary that substantial cutbacks at a traffic office in Sidcup, Kent, had caused the difficulty, which had seriously hampered the ability of civilian staff to provide effective back-up to the police, the unions argued.

Mr Whitelaw was told that the backroom workforce was almost 1,700 below strength. The deficiency had led to breaches of the normal standards of security, to private companies undertaking tasks at inflated cost and to relatively highly paid policemen doing the work of clerks.

If government restrictions on Civil Service recruitment were lifted it "would release more police officers from behind desks", the committee said.

Mr Whitelaw replied that he was committed to the "civilization" of much of police back-up work, but he was also faced

Staff cuts 'forcing' waiver of car fines

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

More than 10,000 parking fines issued to motorists last year by the Metropolitan Police were waived, according to trade unions handling the paperwork.

Another 10,000 breaches of car tax legislation were also ignored, the capital's police staff committee told Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday.

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Rabbits 'raid'

The Animal Liberation League claimed yesterday that it had taken 60 rabbits from a farm near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, where they were being bred for food and vivisection.

Postal vote dents right's hold on engineers' union

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Government hopes that secret postal ballots would lead to the election of "moderate" trade union leaders took a sharp knock yesterday when a leading communist was voted on to the national executive of Britain's second largest union.

Mr James Airlie won the contest for the Scottish seat on the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and in doing so ended the right's total control of the union's top body for the past four years.

Mr Airlie, an assistant divisional organizer for the union in Glasgow, beat Mr Thomas Douglas, the region's regional organizer, by 11,706 votes to 8,288 on the second ballot.

Left-wingers in the union were last night hailing Mr Airlie's election to the seat vacated by Mr Gavin Laird when he succeeded Sir John

SDP denies it faces cash crisis

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Social Democratic Party (SDP) denied yesterday that it faced a membership crisis, despite the appeal to members by its president, Mrs Shirley Williams, to pay their subscriptions.

Some 10,000 SDP members whose subscriptions were due for renewal in January have failed to renew so far, the SDP emphasized that more than 70 per cent of the members who should have paid up on that date had done so.

In her appeal Mrs Williams reminded members: "The SDP cannot go cap in hand to the trade unions or rely on big business for precious funds."

Although there cannot be many topics on which Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot would stand united, you can be quite sure that the failure of a single SDP member to renew support make them very happy indeed.

"They know that without the financial support of our members we are in a far less powerful position to fight - and win - the forthcoming general election."

The SDP said yesterday that about three-quarters of its 60,000 - 65,000 members renewed in January.

Mrs Williams's letter was not a sign of crisis. "But obviously our membership subscriptions are more vital to us than the other two parties, who have big resources from elsewhere."

Science report

US device may block nuclear shockwaves

By Bill Johnston

Scientists at the University of Minnesota, in the United States, are experimenting with a device that could neutralize the shockwaves produced by a nuclear blast and prevent them from disturbing the country's electrical power network.

If such a device was not used, the scientists say, "the country's entire electrical communications system, and everything attached to it from telephones to computers, would black out".

The device is at the prototype stage and tests are being done to see how effective it is in preventing power blackouts which can occur because of natural disturbances in the atmosphere.

The research is being conducted by Professor Vern Albertson, of the university's electrical engineering department, in collaboration with researchers from Minnesota Power of Duluth, the Commonwealth Associates of Jackson, Michigan, and the Phoenix Electric Corporation of Boston, through funding by the Electric Power Research Institute of Palo Alto, California.

According to the scientists at Minnesota, the nation's power grid is affected by the vast electromagnetic disturbances created by nature and potentially created by man in the upper atmosphere. The disturbances begin on the Sun, which emits streams of electrically charged particles through space phenomena as solar flares.

The particles create the aurora borealis, or northern lights, which create about 27,000 million kW hours of loose electricity across the sky every year, creating the electromagnetic disturbances in the atmosphere.

The device is being adapted by the American researchers to block the low frequency aftermath of a nuclear blast, called electromagnetic pulse phenomena (EMP), but the research is still at the embryonic stage. Its immediate application will be to prevent blackouts through natural disturbances which affect more countries at northern latitudes.

According to the Minnesota scientists, a large geomagnetic storm last July caused blackouts in Sweden. Areas as far south as New York and Pennsylvania are vulnerable to these disturbances, they say. But Canada, Scandinavia and the northern tier of the United States are at greater risk because they are closer to the North Pole, where the charged particles circle.

April, May, September and October are peak times for geomagnetic storms, the researchers say, because of the Earth's angle to the Sun. Southern states are probably safer from that kind of blackout.

It is the disturbances created by the electromagnetic storms on the Sun's surface that have captured the immediate attention of the scientists.

Local appeal to stamp out glue sniffing

Birmingham yesterday became the first local authority in Britain to mount a campaign warning parents about the dangers of glue sniffing. A leaflet on how to detect signs is to be sent to 150,000 families, with the joint backing of the city council and Birmingham's advisory committee on solvent abuse.

There will also be a poster campaign directed at young people who may be tempted to experiment with glue, solvents and other substances.

Overseas selling prices

50p for 100 copies of the book "The Glue Sniffing Problem" by Dr. J. H. M. van den Brink, published by the World Health Organization, 1982. Price £1.00 per copy plus postage. Order to: World Health Organization, 11 Avenue Appia, 1201 Geneva 27, Switzerland. Tel: 022 726 5555. Telex: 248 520 WHORG.

INSIDE OUT

CENTRAL

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British Rail negotiates health insurance for staff at cut rates

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Nearly 200,000 railway employees are to be offered private health insurance at less than half price in a deal between British Rail and Private Patients Plan (PPP).

The deal, which will be bitterly opposed by the railway unions, who were not consulted, is believed to be the most generous yet offered by private health insurers to public employees.

British Rail staff will be able to subscribe to an insurance plan, offering up to £25,000 a year for hospital treatment at substantial discounts offered across all gradings. A person aged up to 29 will be asked to pay £8.20 a month, compared with the normal subscription of £19; and those aged 45 to 49 will be offered a rate of £10.88 a month instead of £25.20.

The terms of the offer apply equally to men and women, and make no distinctions between manual, skilled, or clerical workers.

PPP was not able to estimate how many new subscribers it expects from the initiative, which is believed to have come from British Rail, who are offering to deduct fees at source from employees' wages.

But the generosity of the discount being offered indicates the confidence of PPP that there will be a big response.

Much less generous discounts were offered last month when the Government agreed to allow

all 652,000 civil servants to be covered by the three main private health insurers: BUPA, PPP and Western Provident Association.

Hundreds of civil servants have taken up the offer, but no overall picture has yet emerged of the success of that trial.

The rail unions each received a formal notification of British Rail's move yesterday, and each responded with hostility.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), said that his union was "bitterly opposed to the move, which is seen as a 'deliberate attempt to undermine the health service'". He said that he would be getting in touch with the other rail unions immediately.

The National Union of Railwaymen, with 110,000 members at British Rail, said that the move would be considered by its executive, which was likely to reject it. It was against TUIC policy, which calls on all affiliated unions not to negotiate private insurance deals for their members because of the unions' support of the health service, it said.

The Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, which has 45,000 members in British Rail, forecast that the move would be an issue at the union's annual conference in Torquay next week.

Private medical insurers have made some inroads into nationalized industries. In December, 1980, the 65,000 employees of the Central Electricity Generating Board were covered jointly by PPP and BUPA, and each attracted about 3,500 new subscribers.

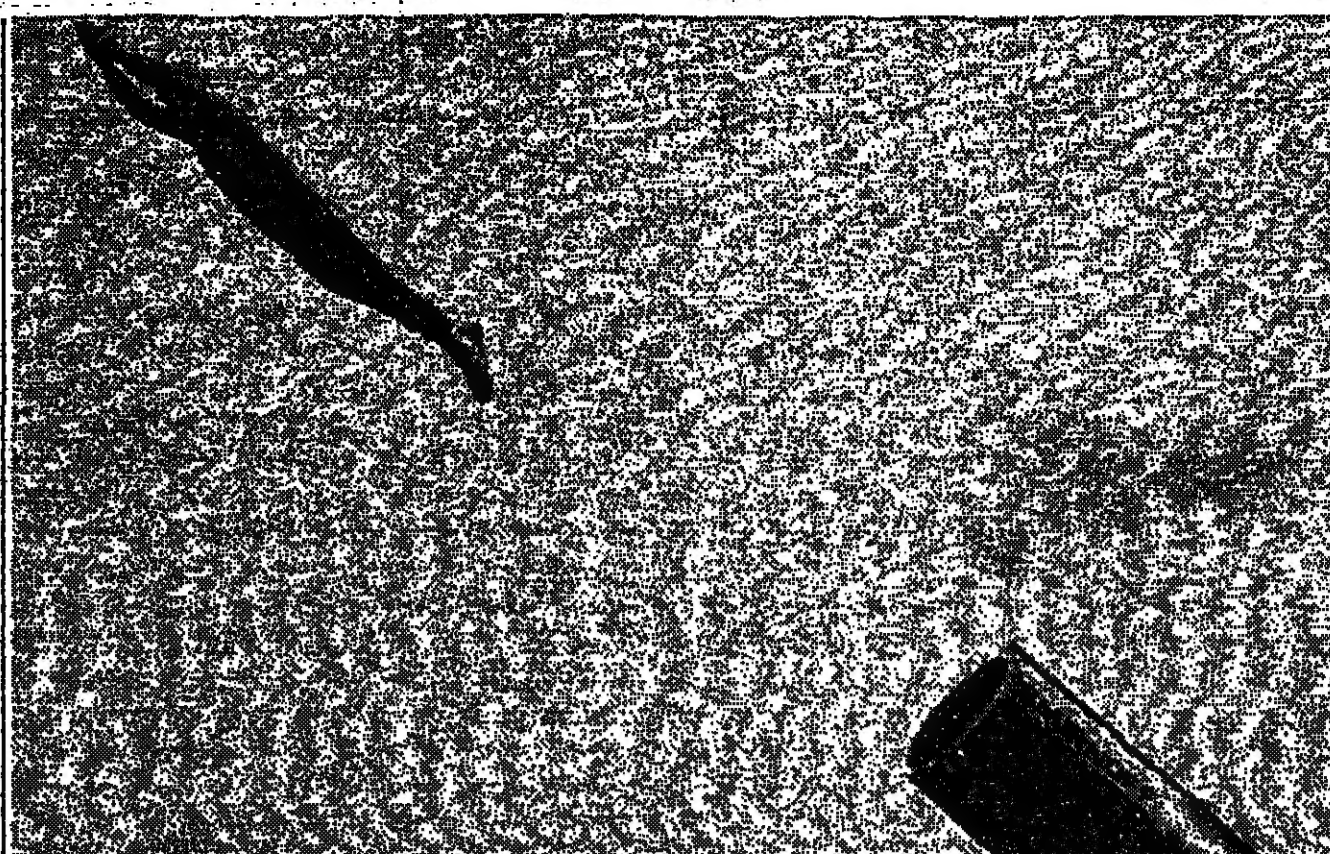
A tangle of 104,000 British Gas employees in May, 1981, led to 2,500 people subscribing to PPP, and a similar number are believed to be in BUPA membership.

BUPA said yesterday that it now has 300,000 trade unionists in membership through group schemes, including people working in the electricity, gas, coal, steel, shipbuilding and water industries. It also had members in local government, the fire service and the police.

At the end of last year more than 1,370,000 people were subscribing to private medical insurance through their companies, more than twice the number subscribing as individuals.

British Rail said yesterday that it had been negotiating with PPP for several months, and had accepted its scheme because it would mean little administrative effort by BR.

Its involvement would mean making available facilities to circularize staff and deducting fees from people's wages, for which it would charge PPP a fee.



Mr Roy Thorn, a senior civil servant, being fired 150ft from a cannon yesterday in what his wife hoped was an escapade which would cure him of fast driving.

Mr Thorn, aged 46, a former ship's captain who is now a deskbound officer with the Ministry of Defence at Portsmouth working on international shipping movements, faced the cannon challenge in Copenhagen as part of a

performing a somersault, he stopped safely 15ft from the end of the net.

Mr Thorn, who will be 47 today, said afterwards: "It was a great relief when it was over. I do not think under any circumstances that I would do it again. I shall take it a little easier with the driving in the future."

He had prepared for the event for six months and lost 30lb in weight to ensure that he was fit for the big shot.

Listed house of potter demolished

A dispute broke out yesterday at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, between a firm of demolition contractors and the city council after a listed building was knocked down at the weekend.

Cannon House, in Hanley, which was built by a master potter in the 18th century, was to have been converted into a night shelter for homeless people.

When city council planners returned to work yesterday they found that it had been reduced to rubble by K. P. Parnell, a demolition firm.

The firm had been intending to sell the building for conversion.

Mr Keith Parnell, one of the firm's owners said: "The building was weakened considerably when we were doing some other demolition work at the site and after a few days the structure looked very unsafe, so we decided to knock it down before anyone was injured."

Ronald Waldron remanded again

Ronald Waldron, who is alleged to have stated that he has "an irresistible urge to kill", is to be held in custody because there is a high likelihood that he would kill.

Mr Waldron, aged 37, was further remanded until May 10 accused of the murder of Andrew Waldron, aged five, his nephew. He is also charged with the attempted murder of Mrs Rosemary Waldron, and aggravated burglary at Speke, Liverpool, on April 23.

Holiday change plea rejected

The Government has no intention of changing the May Day holiday, a spokesman for the Department of Employment said yesterday. He said that there had been full consultations after the publication of a consultative document last year and no change had been recommended.

Mr Michael Montague, the chairman of the English Tourist Board, yesterday repeated his criticism of the timing of the holiday and suggested it should be moved to June.

Man accused of girl's murder

Keith Geoffrey Morris, aged 27, a fairground worker, of no fixed address, was remanded in custody until May 12 by magistrates in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, yesterday charged with the murder of Miss Suzanne Thatcher, aged 18, a groom, from Blaenau Ffestiniog, north Wales, whose body was found in a copse on the 2,000-acre Cirencester Park Estate, owned by Lord Bathurst, during a Bank holiday weekend fair and horse show.

Woman bailed on drugs charges

Nicola Freud, aged 31, of Battersea, south-west London was granted unconditional bail when committed for trial at Croydon crown court when she appeared at South Western magistrates' court, in London, yesterday on five drug charges.

The charges included two of unlawfully supplying cocaine and one of unlawfully supplying cannabis. Reporting restriction were not lifted.

Pony express

Neath Borough Council has granted a taxi licence for a horse-drawn service. Mr Trevor Davies, aged 40, of Cliffrw, Neath, South Wales, hopes to ferry local people and tourists around the area in his pony and trap.

Marines in search for killer beast

By Craig Seton

Twelve royal Marine commandos were staked out last night on hillsides in north Devon in an attempt to spot a black, cat-like animal that has killed more than seventy lambs and sheep.

The nocturnal attacks of the animal, which some believe could be a panther, have disrupted sheep farming in the South Molton area since February. The creature has evaded patrols by farmers armed with shotguns and police searches, although it has been spotted several times.

Three lambs and a fall-grown ewe were killed last weekend in a five-mile area and Royal Marines from the commando training centre at Lynton, near Exeter, were asked to use their expertise and night vision equipment to track down the animal.

Local farmers do not believe the animal is a rogue dog, as it tends to kill quickly and silently and frequently crushes lambs' skulls before devouring their carcasses.

Chief Inspector Ray Roberts, of Barnstaple Police, who is helping to coordinate the search, said yesterday that the animal would be captured alive if possible.

There was no question, he said, of the marines firing at anything that moved.

The Marines intend to spend a week covering an area of 5-10 square miles north-east of South Molton, keeping a close watch on the farm of Mr Eric Ley, who has lost more than thirty lambs in six weeks.

Head of travel club jailed for fraud

The head of the now defunct Overseas Remun Club pleaded guilty at York Crown Court yesterday to fraudulent trading with intent to defraud creditors and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, of which eight months was suspended.

Roger Manners, aged 39, of Claydon, Rampton, Greater Manchester, was described as the "eternal optimist" and the "big ideas man" by Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution.

He said that Manners was clearly the driving force behind the company, which collapsed in 1977 with more than 2,000 individuals or families having paid £50,000 for tickets which were not received.

Manners had pleaded not guilty to a further charge of failing to keep proper books of accounts, but no evidence was offered by the prosecution and Mr Robin Stewart, the recorder, formally recorded a verdict of not guilty on that count.

The company specialized in providing travel facilities for relatives and friends of those

living abroad, in particular in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the US and Canada.

Mr Rivlin said that the company expanded very rapidly and soon had a very substantial turnover. But its overhead expenses always grossly exceeded its revenue from commission received on the sale of airline tickets.

By early 1976 Manners was "on guard" that the company was in financial difficulties. Mr Rivlin said that by March, 1976, he could have had no doubts that the company was unable to meet its liabilities.

Yet the company continued to trade until March, 1977, when a creditors' petition was presented for winding it up. On liquidation the company's liabilities to creditors exceeded £1,300,000.

Mr Stewart was told that until March 1976, the club was run as a genuine business. "It had many highly satisfied customers."

"Although there is some evidence to suggest the defendant 'Errol' well, there is no evidence to suggest he has lived off substantial sums of cash and made any personal fortune out of the misfortune of his customers," Mr Rivlin added.

He said that over the last four years Manners had paid back £10,000 to the liquidator.

Manners was also disqualified under the Companies Act from taking part in any business for the maximum period of five years. No order for compensation to the company's victims was made and the accounts are now in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Roger Manners: "An eternal optimist"

Fatal climb scouts are criticized

By Tim Jones and Rupert Morris

Venture Scouts will be back on the Brecon Beacon next weekend in spite of growing criticism over the Bank holiday exercise which ended in the death of a rescue team leader, killed by falling rocks as he used his body to protect an injured youth.

Yesterday, a Cardiff Scout leader, Mr Rob Davies, revealed that when the venture scouts, from Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, were on the slopes of the 2,900 foot high Pen y Fan, he had abandoned plans to take his troop on a similar trip.

"It was pretty treacherous and I don't think these people were terribly sure of the area. They were not local, and conditions can change so rapidly in those mountains. They were endangering their lives and the lives of others."

His condemnation of the training exercise was taken up by Mr Thomas Hoosen, Conservative MP for Brecon and Radnor, who said: "I am rather upset that very good and helpful people are put at risk by the rather irresponsible conduct of people who are a bit too brave for their own good to go up into the mountains."

The West Midlands Scouts Association has launched an inquiry into the exercise, which ended tragically when Mr Mike Radall, aged 38, a member of the Bridgend Mountain rescue team, was killed by falling rocks as he shielded one of the scouts, Martin Leather, aged 16, who had slipped and fallen 40 feet into a gully.

Major-General Michael Walsh who became Chief Scout last year and is known to be a firm advocate of venture scouting, was not available for comment yesterday.

In his absence Mr Donald Mackintosh, the association's public relations officer, emphasized the strict safety measures taken on the basis of which all sorts of changes had been made.

Leading article, page 15

BBC to pay £50,000 libel damages

Mr Jeremy Cartland, a writer, was awarded £50,000 libel damages yesterday the BBC over a television programme which, he complained, implied that he might have murdered his father. The brutal killing of Mr John Cartland, aged 60, a wartime secret agent, during a caravan trip with his son to the south of France 10 years ago is still unresolved.

The BBC denied implicating Mr Cartland, but a High Court judge took only an hour and a quarter to reach an 11-1 majority verdict in his favour.

As he left court Mr Cartland said: "I am very relieved. It need never have come to court. I would have accepted an apology long ago."

Mr Cartland, accused at one stage by the French police, who took no action against him, added: "I just want to forget the whole nightmare experience."

Mr John Cartland, who had carried out missions in Germany occupied France during the Second World War, was axed to death while he and his son were spending the night in their caravan near Aix-en-Provence in March, 1973.

BBC 2 television, as part of its *Escape* series, broadcast a dramatized documentary about it in October, 1980.

Mr Cartland, aged 38, of Portlath Street, Brighton, alleged that the programme suggested he might have been the killer, although no action was taken against him by the French police or Scotland Yard.

Mr Justice Bristow told the jury that they had to decide one question: Did the film put a question mark over Mr Cartland's innocence? If it did, "it would be difficult to imagine a more serious injury to his reputation or anything better calculated to injure his feelings."

Mr Cartland was himself stabbed and knocked unconscious on the night his father was killed. His father's mutilated body was hidden in bushes some way from their caravan, which was gutted by fire.

The jury was told that Mr Cartland suffered "bullying and intimidation" at the hands of the French police. He wrote a book *The Cartland File*, about the affair.

The BBC denied libel and said its programme was based on the book.

£45m scheme for wider use of satellites

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The use of satellites by local authorities, fishing fleets, oil companies and mineral prospectors will become commonplace in the next few years if a £45m scheme launched by the Government yesterday is successful.

The project will coordinate the research and development work being performed on a technique called remote sensing. Using specially designed sensors, satellites in orbit several hundred miles above the Earth are able to determine such phenomena as wind speeds, sea currents, mineral locations and forest fires.

Launching the programme yesterday with an initial budget of £14m, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, said: "We shall be encouraging private firms to take over and build on the

Terrorism conviction in Dublin

From Our Correspondent Belfast

A Belfast woman became yesterday the first woman to be convicted in the Republic of Ireland for a terrorist-linked offence in Ulster.

Eileen Flynn, aged 31, was given a five-year suspended sentence in the anti-terrorist Special Criminal Court in Dublin. She admitted possessing two pistols and 18 rounds of ammunition at Cromac Street, Belfast, in February, 1981. She had absconded to the republic while waiting trial and was arrested a year later in Dublin.

Flynn was however, acquitted on charges of possessing the guns and ammunition with intent to endanger life, or to enable another person to endanger life, when no evidence was offered by the prosecution.

She was charged under the republic's Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act, which allows the republic for offences committed outside the state. The legislation was introduced seven years ago in an attempt to stem the flow of terrorist suspects going to the Irish Republic and successfully claiming before the Dublin High Court political motives for their crimes to avoid being returned to justice in the United Kingdom.

Flynn was bound over to keep the peace for five years on a personal bond of £1,000 and independent bonds of £5,000. She was remanded in custody until tomorrow pending examination of the bondsman.

Tuile challenge

Mr Sean MacBride, acting for Gerard Anthony Tuile, told the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday that he was writing to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney General for a certificate to challenge the Court of Criminal Appeal's decision on Monday that Tuile was properly convicted of possessing explosives in London with intent to endanger life and property.

Tuile appeared yesterday at the court on a charge of conspiring to cause explosions in England. He was remanded until June 7 pending the outcome of this new move.

Heathrow supervisor helped smuggle cocaine

A corrupt British Airways baggage supervisor was convicted by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of helping smugglers to bring illicit cocaine worth millions of pounds into Britain through Heathrow airport.

Michael Ready, aged who was in charge of nearly sixty staff at the airport, had received £17,000 for by-passing customs checks with marked suitcases off flights from South America, Mr David Cooks QC, for the prosecution, said.

The jury was told that Ready had sent two children to Millfield School one of the most expensive, while earning a gross salary of £10,000.

He was convicted of conspiring to smuggle cocaine between April, 1980, and February, 1981, and of smuggling a shipment of six kilos of the drug, worth about £1m, on February 15, 1981.

Mr Cooks said that couriers brought the drug in suitcases, a single case sometimes contains more than £1m of cocaine from Peru or Venezuela. At Heathrow Ready and the staff whom he recruited for the enterprise took over.

It was a "simple effective, dishonest and highly profitable" operation Mr Cooks said. As members of the baggage staff, they were able to remove suitcase without arousing suspicion.

British Legion backs aid for war grave visits

By Michael Horsnell

The campaign for government assistance to enable war widows to visit the overseas graves of their husbands yesterday received a pledge of support from the Royal British Legion.

Major Robert Tomlins, general secretary of the legion, called on the Government to carry out an appraisal of the cost of such assistance, on the basis that only a small proportion of the country's 67,000 war widows would want to visit their husbands' graves.

Major Tomlins said: "The Falklands pilgrimage by the relatives of those who died has highlighted the sense of injustice felt by those widows who have not been able of afford to visit the graves of Servicemen killed in other conflicts. The Government should now work out the numbers and cost involved. In a caring society it should not be impossible to help."

Major Tomlins said: "So many widows of the Falklands said at last they had been able to come to terms with reality and live their lives again once they had made their pilgrimage. So many others have never had that opportunity. One day they had a husband and the next day they had a cable, and that is all they have ever had."

Embryo freezing criticized

The latest advance in test tube baby research, in which a woman has become pregnant with an embryo that was deep frozen for four months, was criticized yesterday by several medical and church bodies.

The operations in which a fertilized egg was stored at very low temperature and reimplanted 14 weeks ago in the woman from whom it was originally taken, was reported on Monday.

The implantation was done by an Australian team comprising Professor Carl Wood, Dr Alan Trounson and Dr John Lenton at Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Melbourne, who are already at the centre of a controversy about the ethics of another procedure.

That concerns the implantation last month of an egg taken from a woman aged 42, fertilized and transferred into the womb of another woman.

Both procedures are being criticized. However, the use of a deep-frozen embryo raises the obvious fundamental ethical issues. A successful pregnancy

would show that an embryo taken from one generation could, technically, be reanimated in the next.

Dr Clive Froggatt, chairman of the Royal College of General Practitioners' committee on the ethics of artificial fertilization and embryology, said yesterday: "The development of deep frozen embryos is extremely worrying. It is impossible to give any guarantees about the safety of such an experiment."

"No one knows if the process of freezing may cause damage to an embryo in the short term or the long term. It is unethical to experiment without such guarantees and assurances."

"I hope the lady reaches a successful conclusion to her pregnancy, but that does not justify experiments of this nature. Even if this pregnancy is brought successfully to term, there is still no way to ensure that another would be."

"Nor is it possible to be certain that in 10 or 15 years the individuals born from frozen embryos may not become victims to a latent defect."

The Royal College of Nursing also opposes freezing of sperm and eggs in its submission to the inquiry. The nurses say the implications for the birth of children after their genetic parents have died are of the utmost importance.

The Board of Responsibility of the Church of England is equally concerned about the morality of the implications. It has suggested to the Warnock inquiry that a body should be set up to oversee all test tube baby research.

Doctors who do not take seriously enough the problem of male infertility are failing to help couples who have difficulties in conceiving, according to two doctors writing in *NACE*, journal of the National Association for the Childless.

Dr Michael Humphrey, of the Department of Psychology at St George's Hospital Medical School, Tooting, south London, says that a wife's failure to conceive because of her husband's inability to produce enough sperm is a high hurdle for any couple to overcome.

Their doctors tend to be men still in their reproductive phase, who feel uncomfortable

Male infertility 'underestimated'

dealing with the problem because of their unconscious blocking of fertility and potency. Failure to deal sensitively with the difficulty can cause other difficulties, including the break-up of marriages.

Counselling may be needed to help couples to come to terms with the possibility that they will remain childless, in spite of modern techniques such as artificial insemination by donor, which still has a high failure rate.

Dr Humphrey appeals to the medical profession for "a more enlightened approach to male infertility". He writes that remedies must remain obstinately elusive, but that

does not mean that nothing can be done to help the couple in coming to terms with their plight.

Dr Jack Clatt, a private consultant, points out in the same issue that infertility affects about one in seven couples, with the trouble as likely to lie with the man as with the woman. Yet too often doctors concentrate on trying to establish that the woman is infertile through a series of complicated and lengthy tests.

The tests for men, on the other hand, are relatively simple and quick, but doctors tend to forget that at least three sperm tests are needed to get an adequate assessment.

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ICL

Bishops against nuclear war

Pastoral letter defies Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

America's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday concluded two days of intense debate on their pastoral letter on war and peace by toughening their stand against nuclear weapons. In so doing they rebuffed attempts by the Reagan Administration to tone down sections of the 150-page letter dealing with the production, deployment and use of such weapons.

The letter, entitled "The challenge of peace: God's promise and our response", is 34,200 words long, which is about 17 times longer than the Sermon on the Mount, Christianity's first pastoral statement of peace.

The length of the letter probably says as much about episcopal loquaciousness as it does about the complexities of the issues on which the 288 bishops have been deliberating at their two-day special session in Chicago.

The way in which sections of the document were changed, revised and changed again over the past few months indicates the importance which both the bishops themselves and the Reagan Administration have attached to its final wording.

The number of amendments which the bishops have been considering to the 153-page

third draft - over 500 of them - also reflects the difficulties in interpreting a twentieth century concept of a "just war".

Although the letter is not morally binding on the country's 51 million Catholics it will be made an integral part of the educational programme of Catholic schools and institutions and will have an immense impact in the national debate on the morality of nuclear warfare and the pros and cons of a nuclear weapons freeze.

The Administration will not be happy with the text which



Cardinal Bernardin: The challenge of peace.

bishops finally approved. In a clear rebuff to the Reagan Administration's nuclear deterrence and arms control policies, the document concludes that it is "morally unjustifiable to initiate nuclear war in any form".

In so doing it openly contests the Administration's refusal to endorse a "no first use" policy for nuclear weapons.

The bishops also called for a "halt" rather than a "curb" in the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The word "halt" had been used in the first two drafts but was changed to "curb" in the third after discreet arm-twisting by the Administration. However, on Monday the bishops voted overwhelmingly to revert to the word "halt".

Some bishops regarded this change as an endorsement of a nuclear freeze. Before the two-day session started Archbishop John Roach, of St Paul-Minneapolis, who is president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, told reporters that in his view the word "halt" and "freeze" meant the same thing.

Aware of the impact which the pastoral letter will have on American public opinion, the Administration had sought to tone down some of its language.

Letters defending the Administration's arms control policies were sent to the bishops.

Explaining the thrust of the letter Cardinal Joseph Louis Bernardini, Archbishop of Chicago and chairman of the five-man drafting committee, said it was "to set the voice of the bishops of the United States against the technological dynamic of the nuclear arms race."

"The letter calls for stopping the race, reversing its direction, eliminating the most dangerous weapons systems and establishing the need for decisive political action to move world politics away from a fascination with means of destruction towards a world order in which war will be consigned to history as a method of settling disputes."

The Administration will at least derive some relief from sections of the letter dealing with the Soviet Union. It acknowledges the "fact of a Soviet threat" as well as the existence of a Soviet imperial drive for hegemony in regions of strategic interest to that country.

It also says that Americans need have no illusions about the Soviet system of repression and the lack of respect in that system for human rights, nor about Soviet covert operations.



Lima scare: Martha Garcia Calderon, a student, screaming at a policeman who she claimed shot her in the leg as President Belaunde Terry of Peru drove through Lima on Monday. Police said a presidential guard's gun had gone off accidentally. Two other people were slightly injured.

Argentine police shoot top rebel

From Katherine Doonan, Beirut

Buenos Aires (NYT) - A man described as a leading terrorist has been killed in a gun battle at a farmhouse outside the provincial capital of Cordoba.

The Cordoba police and the 3rd Army Corps, which has its headquarters there, said over the weekend that the man killed on Saturday was Raul Clemente Yaguer, reputed to be the chief of staff and possibly the No 2 man in the leftist Montonero terrorist group.

The police also said that they uncovered a cache of grenades, revolvers, terrorist manuals, and blank Argentine and foreign documents in a raid on a suburban house on Sunday. It was unclear whether the death of Señor Yaguer had led to the raid.

Señor Yaguer is the first reputed terrorist to have been killed in Argentina in at least three years.

The federal police said last week that they had found a cache of small arms in a suburban house in Ayollamedia, an industrial town bordering Buenos Aires.

According to the official reports Señor Yaguer was driving on the outskirts of the city on Saturday when he realized he was being followed by undercover police agents. He tried to elude the police by going into a farmhouse.

Police and Army intelligence agents surrounded the house and ordered Señor Yaguer to surrender, the reports said. He refused, opened fire, and was killed in the ensuing gunfight.

'Lots of headway' in Shultz shuttle

From Katherine Doonan, Beirut

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, returned to Beirut yesterday for his third round of talks with Lebanese officials, saying en route from Jerusalem that he has made "lots of headway" toward an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr Shultz conceded, however, that "major problems" remained unresolved. An American official who briefed reporters said Mr Shultz was carrying with him the latest version of a draft agreement to present to the Lebanese side, adding that if it was accepted "we will be very close to a final agreement".

He added: "Either we get it this week or it will take another month".

But Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, emerged from meetings with Mr Shultz and said he doubted it would take two or three days to solve all the problems still pending, but he did not flatly rule out that an agreement could be reached. "Miracles do happen", he said.

Judging by statements from both Mr Shultz and Israeli officials in the past two days, there are some grounds for optimism that an agreement, at least on paper, may be completed within the coming few days. But there is scepticism here that even if a written agreement is reached it may take some time before any progress is made on the ground.

Mr Shultz is due in Paris on May 9 for a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

He still plans to travel to Syria and make brief stops in Jordan and Arabia before leaving the Middle East.

● JERUSALEM: Israel was reported yesterday to be softening its position on the future role of Major Saad Haddad after its withdrawal from Lebanon, eliciting a sharp retort from the renegade Lebanese major that he was "not for sale". David Bernstein writes.

Unconfirmed reports that Israel may be prepared to drop its insistence that Major Haddad remain overall commander of Lebanese forces in southern Lebanon appeared in the Israeli press after a marathon round of talks between officials on Monday night.

Major Haddad, however, yesterday firmly rejected any notion that he might be prepared to agree to a lesser role in southern Lebanon.

● AMMAN: A senior Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) envoy has met King Hussein of Jordan for the first high-level meeting since joint talks on President Reagan's Middle East peace plan were broken off last month.

Mr Hani al-Hassan, adviser to Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, told Reuters he had a 90-minute meeting with the King on Monday night during which they agreed the need for continued contacts.

● DAMASCUS: President Hafez al-Assad of Syria received Mr Arafat here yesterday, the first time they had met formally since September, a presidential spokesman said, Reuters reports.

Pretoria accused of murder mission

Johannesburg - Mazambique claims to have captured a South African military intelligence officer who says he was sent in to the country to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel, Michael Hornsby writes.

The South African, identified as Pieter Benjamin Schoeman, was shown on Mozambique television. He told an interviewer that he had been given several missions, one of which was "the assassination of the President of Mozambique during the fourth congress of Frelimo". The ruling Frelimo Party congress ended last Saturday.

His other tasks had included collecting information about the Cabora Bassa dam, the Post and Telecommunications Office and the Polana Hotel in Maputo, which housed many of the foreign guests at the congress.

The South African Defence Force maintained yesterday that no trace of a Pieter Schoeman existed in army records.

Judge overturns Mobil verdict

Washington (Reuters) - A federal district judge has overturned a jury verdict that the Washington Post should pay \$2.5m (£1.5m) to the president of Mobil Oil for libel. Judge Oliver Lewis said there was no evidence that the newspaper was being malicious in its 1979 article about business dealings between the Mobil president and a London shipping firm.

Swiss swindle

Zurich (AP) - Mr Sadeh Tabatabaie, an envoy of Ayatollah Khomeini, was swindled out of 90m Swiss francs (£28m) paid to Swiss arms dealers for 30 American-built tanks which were never delivered. The Zurich district prosecutor said that an indictment was being prepared against three Swiss nationals.

Madrid violence



Señor Jorge Verstrynge, the deputy leader of Spain's right-wing opposition Popular Alliance party, who was punched and had bones thrown at him during a tour of Madrid yesterday. He is seeking election as the capital's mayor.

Gulf slick

Kuwait (Reuters) - Iran has reached an understanding with six Gulf states on how to tackle the huge oil slick caused by damaged Iranian wells at the head of the Gulf. Iraq has offered a limited ceasefire in the Nowruz area, but Iran has repeatedly said this was inappropriate.

Briton drowns

Copenhagen (AP) - Desmond Reid, a 27-year-old British student in Denmark, was washed overboard while in a catamaran and drowned. His body was identified by a friend who was with him when he fell into the Oeresund near Copenhagen on Sunday.

Comecon delay

Moscow (Reuters) - A long-awaited summit meeting of the communist trading alliance Comecon, scheduled for this month, has been postponed because of disputes within the group, according to East European sources. A new date had not been set.

Strikers return

Abidjan (Reuters) - The Ivory Coast's longest strike appeared to be coming to an end yesterday with most teachers, doctors and lecturers obeying the Government's order to return to work.

Bangladesh toll

Dhaka (Reuters) - Fresh storms have lashed parts of Bangladesh bringing the death toll to 75 while floods have made about 50,000 people homeless in the Sylhet district of eastern Bangladesh.

Drugs swoop

Paris (AFP) - French customs officials announced they had smashed a Franco-African ring smuggling cannabis into France and drugs into Ghana. Four Ghanaians and one Arab were arrested.

Deadly drinking

Singapore (Reuters) - Two Soviet sailors died and three others lost their sight after a weekend drinking session here. The sailors had apparently suffered methyl alcohol poisoning.

UN bodies clash on health care

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned other international bodies not to start projects in developing countries that divert scarce resources away from the organization's global programme aimed at ensuring primary health care for all by the year 2000.

The warning came in the form of a sharp attack yesterday by Dr Halfdan Mahler, Director-General of WHO, on those responsible for "fragmented health action dictated from the outside". This, he told the 159-member World Health Assembly in Geneva, would lead only to "another cycle of international health neo-colonialism".

According to WHO officials, his remarks were directed mainly at Unicef, the UN children's fund, under whose aegis special immunization campaigns for infants, as well as birth control programmes, are being carried out in several countries.

Dr Mahler said those responsible for separate initiatives were "negatively impatient" with WHO's systematic efforts being steadily pursued worldwide.

Princess dines with Zia

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

Princess Anne arrived in Pakistan yesterday the first member of the Royal Family to visit Islamabad since the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in April, 1979.

British diplomats emphasized that the Princess's visit was an informal private tour, undertaken as patron of the Save The Children Fund. None the less a dinner was given in her honour by the President Zia ul-Haq last night, and she stayed overnight at the government guest house.

The Duke of Edinburgh has visited Pakistan recently, in connexion with the World

Wildlife Fund. However, he did not visit the new capital.

The Princess, wearing blue and white, was greeted at the airport by the head of protocol in the Foreign Ministry and by Dr Atiya Inayatullah, Minister of State for Population Planning, one of two women of that rank in the government. Dr Inayatullah will accompany the Princess during her tour.

On her way to a black Mercedes limousine the Princess walked along a long line of local officials, none of whom was wearing Western dress. Obeying a presidential fiat, the men were wearing the shalwar, baggy trousers, and either a

kameez, a long shirt worn with dangling tails, or a sherwani, the high-necked formal frock coat in cream or black.

The women's heads were covered with cow-like doppattas. The only Western suits and ties belonged to British embassy officials.

A double line of Girl Guides in white shalwar, kameez, and pilmolls threw rose petals. Later, under the stifling shade of a brightly coloured shamiyani, local equivalent of a marquee, the Princess unveiled the foundation stone of a British Council library to be erected on a prime site near the centre of Islamabad.

Bombs mark Afghan anniversary

From Our Own Correspondent, Islamabad

Increased guerilla activity in Afghanistan marked the fifth anniversary last week of the Marxist takeover of the country, according to reports reaching here.

Travellers say that some hospitals were filled with wounded and doctors were summoned from rest days to cope with the victims of landmine and bomb attacks in a number of centres.

Western diplomats said that a military aircraft arrived at Kabul airport carrying more than a hundred wounded soldiers from heavy fighting in Paktia close to the Pakistan

border. It was the largest number of casualties flown from a single mission, the diplomats added.

The bulk of the wounded civilians came from an incident on the morning of the anniversary when a convoy of buses full of young people drove on to landmines while travelling from Ghazni to Kabul.

According to travellers' reports, the first two buses in a convoy of five or six safely passed, but the next three were blown up. Badly mutilated people were taken to the city's hospitals.

The young people were said to belong to an organization known as the Defence of the Revolution, and were heading for a celebration parade in the capital.

Two days earlier, at a Soviet-built housing complex, where Russian advisers and senior Afghan officers live, there were two bomb explosions at separate entrances. According to diplomats, five people were believed to have been killed.

Western diplomats said that in the days preceding the anniversary there were at least 30 assassinations of government supporters.



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Honduras condemned over invasion

Managua (Reuters) - Nicaragua has claimed that 1,200 right-wing rebels invaded the north of the country from Honduras at the weekend.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that Honduran troops covered the rebels with mortar and cannon fire when they clashed with government troops after entering Nueva Segovia province on Saturday. It described the invasion as extremely grave.

The ministry added that some Hondurans entered Nicaragua to fight alongside the rebels in a drive commanded by the Central Intelligence Agency. Responsibility for any deaths in

the clashes would be attributed to the Honduran Government and the Reagan Administration.

Nicaragua accuses Washington of arming and directing more than 5,000 rebels and says they are based in camps along the frontier with Honduras. The United States and Honduras have denied the allegations.

Nicaragua said at the weekend that government troops had also clashed with nearly 700 men who invaded in the south from Costa Rica.

Señor Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, later toned down the ministry's statement, saying Honduran

Belgium's royal family asks for pay freeze

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The Belgian royal family has asked for a pay freeze while the Government applies tough austerity measures to pull the country out of its economic problems.

Like all his citizens, King Baudouin benefits from automatic indexation of his salary in order to keep up with the rate of inflation. But in recent months the Government has reduced the level of these rises as part of its strategy aimed at cutting inflation through a tighter control of incomes.

The King has told the Finance Ministry that he wants to tighten the royal belt in the same way as his subjects are being asked to tighten theirs. In future, he only wants the civil list to be increased only to cover any agreed pay rises for the royal staff.

This means that his im-



King Baudouin: Willing to tighten belt.

mediate family's income will be frozen at its present level of about £200,000 a year. Prince Albert of Liege, the King's brother and father of the heir to the throne, has asked for his pay to be frozen at its present level of about £175,000 a year.

Plea for jailed friars

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Franciscans have appealed to international opinion to win justice for a group of friars and nuns arrested in Czechoslovakia on March 27.

Vatican Radio launched the appeal and spoke of five friars held by the Czechoslovak authorities on charges of "illegal religious activities". These five were among 20 arrested last month. The remainder, according to the broadcast, had since been released.

Father John Vaughn, Father General of the Friars Minor, had called on the 20,000 friars

Vatican rebukes the junta

Rome (Reuters) - The Vatican yesterday expressed sharp disapproval of an Argentine government statement saying that thousands of people who disappeared during a military crackdown in the 1970s should be considered dead.

A front-page article in the Vatican's semi-official newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* stated that the declaration was unacceptable and incomprehensible even to those who wished to show understanding towards the Argentine authorities.

"It is impossible not to express, with great sadness, the severe objection which surges from the human conscience (at the declaration)," it said in an unusually strongly-worded commentary.

It said that while last Thursday's declaration was intended to close the saga of the missing, it seemed rather to "have opened new and, if possible, more tormenting questions".

The newspaper asked for names and numbers of those who, the Government said, could still be living in hiding or in exile and added that the pain of families had only been made more acute by the Government's apparent final word on the missing.

The Vatican's statement came amid protests in Italy over the Argentine Government's attitude. The missing include about 300 people of Italian nationality or origin.

President Pertini of Italy sent a telegram to the Argentine authorities on Saturday accusing them of being inhuman

Decision day for EEC on future course to avoid bankruptcy

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Commission is facing its moment of truth. Today, it must get off the fence and take a firm decision on what path the Community should follow if it is to survive into the future.

The present 14-man Commission has not been noteworthy for its decisiveness but if it proves unequal to this task the EEC could be reduced quickly to a shadow of its former high hopes and influence, and bankrupt of ideas and money. The acid test will come on June 6, when the European summit gets under way in Stuttgart.

Due to the runaway cost of the common agricultural policy, the Community is in imminent danger of running out of cash. The Commission has therefore got to find new funds at a time when most EEC governments are discovering the virtues of holding back public spending.

It had been having to do that inside a straightjacket which has been firmly attached by Mrs Margaret Thatcher. She is insisting on a further system of assessing contributions, which would mean Britain was no longer responsible for providing one-fifth of all the Community's money while being eligible to receive only one-tenth of its benefits.

Mrs Thatcher has made it quite clear that she will make the Community suffer if the Commission fails to come up

with what she considers are the right answers. There are those in Brussels who believe she would definitely like a big row with the Community if she were to decide on a June election in order to confuse Labour's policy of withdrawal from the EEC.

To meet Mrs Thatcher's urgent demand, the Commission has been forced at last to face up to a very unpleasant fact. If Britain pays less to the Community, then other countries will have to pay more.

In endless, bitter argument down the years, most other countries have refused to accept such an idea. The much-vaunted European spirit evaporates the moment money is mentioned.

Inability to find a way to cut through this un-European argument has meant the Commission has for too long dithered about coming forward with proposals. In the process its indecision has made it run foul not only of the Council of Ministers but of its natural ally, the European Parliament, which is now ready, willing and able to dismiss it for incompetence.

It has also meant that the Community is running out of time if it is to save off bankruptcy. The Council has only one formal and one informal meeting to make significant progress before Mrs Thatcher calls them to account in Stuttgart.

The failure last week to reach

agreement on farm prices for the year ahead is further souring the atmosphere.

The broad outline of the Commission's ideas has already been well-leaked in traditional Community kite-flying fashion. There will probably be a tax based on agricultural production - and France will not be alone in rejecting that.

There is expected to be a tax on oil consumption - and that will probably please nobody. There will most likely be a scheme to oblige member states to double the amount of money they can be asked to pay over according to a scale based on value-added tax receipts - and Britain and West Germany have promised to veto any such ideas.

If that is the best the commissioners could agree among themselves one can only wonder what took them so long. Or are they playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship, believing the twin threats of bankruptcy and an irate Mrs Thatcher will stampede the Council into an agreement?

Negotiating the package in the four short weeks available before the crucial Stuttgart summit seems, on past performance, to be impossible. It will be further complicated because Mrs Thatcher is insisting that a short-term agreement to give Britain a 1983 rebate must be agreed by the summit.



Man dies in ferry fire

Passengers rescued from a fire on a car ferry being helped ashore yesterday in Egersund, southern Norway. One man died in the fire in the Norwegian ferry Bolero, and two other passengers needed medical treatment, Renter and AP report. One was suffering from smoke inhalation and the other had suffered a heart attack. The dead man, a Czech, was said to have probably gone illegally to the car deck to sleep in his car, and died from asphyxia.

The 364 passengers and 65 crew on the 11,350-ton Bolero were evacuated and taken to towns along the south coast of Norway. The ship, owned by Fred Olsen Company of Oslo, was sailed by the remaining crew to Egersund. She was reported to be listing as a result of water used to bring the flames under control.

Police said the fire started in a container load of aluminium waste being carried on the car deck.

Submarine hunt widens off Swedish coast

Stockholm (AP) - Swedish defence units have confirmed that at least one foreign submarine is operating off northern Sweden and have indications that another intruder might be lurking in a fjord off the opposite coast, the defence staff disclosed yesterday.

During the night, military units made contact with an unidentified submarine in the coastal area off Sundsvall, 252 miles north of Stockholm.

"We have had reports both from civilians and from military units confirming the existence of at least one submarine," Commander Sten Svedlund, of the naval staff said. "Some observations indicate there might be more than one intruder."

The Swedish Navy has searched for foreign submarines off Sundsvall for five days. Earlier observations were made by civilians, with some witnesses even reporting seeing a periscope in the harbour of Sundsvall.

The defence staff also said that another foreign submarine might be violating Swedish territory in Gullmarfjorden, 62 miles north of Göteborg during the night.

Helicopters and naval ships were involved in the submarine hunt yesterday.

STAVANGER: The Norwegian Navy continued its six-day hunt for a suspected foreign submarine yesterday after a patrol aircraft dropped more depth charges without result.

Nato briefs Warsaw Pact in secret

From Harry Debelius Madrid

A team of Nato diplomats took a step here yesterday towards bringing the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to a close. They briefed Warsaw Pact delegates at a secret informal session on the few changes which the West considers essential in the latest proposal for a final document.

A British delegate was a member of the Western team of four chosen by delegates of all Nato countries to set out their views. The others were from the United States, West Germany and Norway, according to reliable sources.

The Warsaw Pact team is understood to have been made up of representatives of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

It was not immediately known whether the East European diplomats presented any suggestions of their own for changes in the draft of the proposed document.

The content of the West's message was also kept secret initially, although it was known that the number of points raised was small, and there was a widespread feeling among Western diplomats that the Soviet block would at least agree to discuss them.

Acceptance of those points for discussion, even if only in further secret informal meetings, would head off the possibility of a deadlock at this review conference.

Softer Ottawa line

Final commitment to testing denied

In his second and final article, JOHN BEST, Ottawa Correspondent, looks at moves by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, to play down the controversy over proposed cruise missile tests in Canada.

The Government of Mr Pierre Trudeau is caught in a trap, mostly of its own making, on the contentious issue of allowing the Americans to test cruise missiles in western Canada.

A leak of the testing plan in Washington, back in the autumn of 1981, caught the Government badly off balance and it has been struggling ever since to take control on the issue.

By the time the tests begin early next year, as tentatively scheduled, opponents will have had more than two full years to mobilize their protest campaign. By that time, also, deployment of the cruise is scheduled to have started with Nato forces in Europe, which leads critics to ask why the experiments are needed.

The noisy protest campaign resulted in a government about-face this year, when it decided



Part 2

programme will get under way early next year. Canadian leaders have so far refused to address another contradiction in their position, which could come back to haunt them should US-Soviet negotiations produce an agreement which renders cruise deployment in Europe unnecessary.

Mr Trudeau, in his efforts to persuade public opinion of the need for the cruise tests, repeatedly cites Canada's obligations to Nato.

"I think we would be pretty poor partners of an alliance if we said: 'Well we won't even do that,'" he said in March in a dinner toast here to Mr George Bush, the visiting US Vice-President, in what is regarded as perhaps his strongest statement on the issue. "In that case I think we would have to make up our minds and get out of Nato."

A short time later, at a question-and-answer session with students in Toronto, Mr Trudeau said: "If Nato and Europe did not need these Euro-missiles, I would guess we would not consider testing them."

Yet it is not the ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM), the type scheduled for stationing in Europe, that the Americans want to test in Canada. It is the air-launched version (ALCM).

Canadian officials try to brush aside the contradiction by saying that the guidance systems of the two versions are practically the same. However, there is every indication that the Americans would still want to press ahead with ALCM testing even if it turned out that no cruise were needed in Europe.

Thus in attempting to meet the onslaught of his domestic critics the Prime Minister could be setting the stage for a row later on with the Americans, who have never been that impressed by Canada's contribution to collective defence.

The 1,500-mile-range unarmed missiles will be launched over Canada's Northwest Territories, ending in a retrieval area straddling the Alberta-Saskatchewan border 100 miles or so northeast of Edmonton.

Escort aircraft would monitor each flight of the subsonic missile, and would attempt to abort it should it start to behave erratically. The test corridor is extremely sparsely populated.

In wartime, fully-armed cruise missiles might be launched by the US Air Force from the same area but in the opposite direction, towards targets in the Soviet Union.

Concluded.

Yugoslav party alert

From Dena Tivisan, Belgrade

The Yugoslav Communist Party's Central Committee may hold some party officials personally responsible for any failure to implement its economic programme.

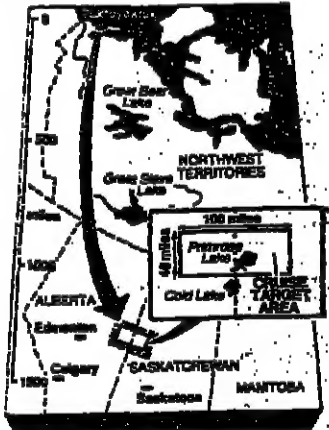
The committee, which met last week, concluded that there was a need for a unified effort to act against what it described as "negative trends".

So far the Government has relied solely upon appeals to try to implement the Central Committee's policies, but these

have merely demonstrated the inability of the Federal Government to prevail against local and regional interests.

The Central Committee debate disclosed that, despite some encouraging results - industrial production maintained at last year's level, while exports rose by 15 per cent - there is apprehension because real income dropped by more than 7 per cent in the first three months of this year.

If you've got the time, we've got the interest.



to repudiate a statement made last year by Mr Mark MacGuigan, who was then External Affairs Minister, that Canada had already agreed to the testing. The line now is that no final commitment has been made.

All in all, a certain softness has crept into the Government's position, which the organizers of the "refuse the cruise" campaign, both in Parliament and on the streets, clearly find exploitable.

The Prime Minister, never a hawk on East-West Relations, often looks uncomfortable in putting the case for the tests.

He keeps saying that no promises have been made to the Americans, and that the Government will take into account the progress of US-Soviet talks on eliminating or reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Americans, however, give every indication that they regard the coming negotiations between the Canadian and US defence departments as a mere formality and Mr Paul Robinson, the outspoken US Ambassador here, confidently predicts that the testing pro-

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ABBEY NATIONAL MONEY SERVICE

West German Chancellor puts aside domestic squabbling to entertain Spain's Prime Minister

Kohl programme under close scrutiny for concessions to Strauss

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, presents his Government programme to Parliament today and politicians of all parties will be watching closely to see what changes and concessions, if any, he has made to Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the powerful right-wing Prime Minister of Bavaria.

In the past two days Herr Strauss has been publicly calling for "corrections" in Government policy, and on Monday he summoned the five Cabinet ministers of his Christian Social Union (CSU) to Munich to discuss their bitter dispute over future policy with the Free Democrats (FDP) who are also partners in the coalition.

His calls have been seen as a provocative challenge to the authority of Dr Kohl who is being urged by his supporters to stand up to Herr Strauss. Observers say Dr Kohl must make it clear in his declaration today that he is pursuing his own policy and not bowing to pressure from Bavaria, otherwise doubts about the viability of the coalition will be reinforced.

Herr Strauss said the changes he wanted were "not dramatic"

but declined to give details. The two areas where the Bavarian leader, who failed in his attempt after the general election to take the Foreign Ministry for himself, has voiced the harshest criticism are foreign policy and relations with East Germany. In both he wants an end to talks by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, of "continuity" and a sharp turn to the right.

The quarrel with the Free Democrats was started by the death on the East German border of Herr Rudolf Burkert, a West German traveller to Berlin, last month and the subsequent attack by Herr Strauss on Bonn's policy towards East Berlin and its invitation to Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader to come here.

Both the CSU and the FDP saw this as a test case of who wielded the greater influence in the coalition, and attacks on each other became bitterly personal. Herr Jürgen Millmann, Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry, said Herr Strauss was a psychiatric case. "We all know that he's got a

screw loose", he told *Der Spiegel* magazine.

Friction between the two parties is also especially marked in the Ministry of the Interior, where the liberals oppose the right-wing views and proposals of Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, a CSU minister.

Dr Kohl has called on his government partners to stop their squabbling. The Social Democratic opposition has taunted him with being powerless to overrule Herr Strauss, but the Chancellor has pretended to ignore the challenge.

● MOSCOW: Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit and was met by Mr Yuri Andropov the Soviet party leader, *Reuters* reports.

It was the first time Mr Andropov had gone to greet a visiting national leader on arrival and the gesture was evidently intended to emphasize the close alliance between East Berlin and Moscow. Herr Honecker is the first Soviet block leader to come for extended talks since Mr Andropov came to power last November.



Four in harmony: Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister (left, above) and Chancellor Helmut Kohl during a press conference in Bonn yesterday. Nearby, Frau Hannelore Kohl (left, below) and Señora Carmen González held their own talks.



González reassures Bonn on Nato

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, said here yesterday that his country remained a part of the Atlantic Alliance, although it had frozen its integration into Nato's military structure.

He said after meeting with Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, that the final decision on membership would be left to the Spanish people to vote in a plebiscite. Spain would, meanwhile, not do anything to

weaken Nato's position during the current negotiations.

Señor González is making his first overseas visit since his election victory. Dr Kohl promised him Bonn's "energetic support for Spanish entry into the European Community", and said that without Spain Europe remained a torso.

At the same time he told Señor González that Bonn did not believe all the obstacles

could be overcome in time to allow Spanish membership during the remainder of the German presidency of the Community.

Relations between Spain and West Germany are very good, and both sides promised a deepening of their cooperation. Dr Kohl was clearly anxious to hear the views of the new Socialist Government on security and East-West relations.

Nakasone wins support for new defence policy

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Japan was finding "very encouraging" support in South-East Asia for its new extended defence policy, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, said last night at the end of his official visit to Thailand.

The Thai Government had welcomed Japan's proposal to defend seafarers as a contribution to peace and stability. Mr Nakasone said, General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, had described the new defence strategy as very appropriate for the situation in the area.

Mr Nakasone said he had received similar assurances from Malaysia and Singapore. Although the Philippines had expressed misgivings, he hoped to obtain President Marcos's understanding during his coming visit to Manila.

Mr Nakasone, at a press conference, reiterated Japan's support for the Association of

South-East Asian Nations and in particular Thailand, as the frontline state in its confrontation with Vietnam over Cambodia.

Japan, he said, would continue its freeze on all economic cooperation with Vietnam, including aid, until it withdrew from Cambodia.

Mr Nakasone said that during his visit to South-East Asia he had never heard the words "yellow peril", normally a term applied to the Japanese during their period of military aggrandizement. "That term surely has gone forever from the dictionaries," Mr Nakasone said.

Mr Nakasone and General Prem yesterday signed notes of agreement under which Japan will extend a loan of \$281m (£178m) to Thailand for industrial and agricultural projects, and will give additional grants for other development and education and health care.

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party is locked in a tug of war between rival factions over whether to call a double election for the upper and lower houses of the Diet (Parliament) in June, a crucial decision which could decide the political fate of the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A final decision has yet to be made, but it now appears Mr Nakasone has gathered enough support within the party, albeit grudgingly given, to avoid a dual test.

Considering the impact Mr Nakasone has had since arriving on stage last November on Japan's image in Washington, where he has been applauded for strong views on defence and Japan's global obligations, the suggestion that he could just as suddenly depart should give pause. Parallels with Mrs Thatcher's situation in Britain are being noted.

Mr Nakasone has publicly maintained he has no plans to

dissolve the lower house and conduct such an election, unless forced to do so by opposition parties. Other Liberal Democrats, notably Mr Zenko Suzuki, the former Prime Minister, are making comments against a general election.

There are important considerations on both sides and the Prime Minister has good reason to be worried about both options.

What looms is his first - and possibly last - direct confrontation with Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister, the undisputed kingmaker of the party, who favours holding an election before a Tokyo district court declares a verdict in the Lockheed bribery trial next autumn.

If reports are correct, Mr Tanaka has apparently defused the situation somewhat by agreeing that the final decision should be Mr Nakasone's.

Election debate in Japan

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Tanaka backs down on double poll demand

Within the Tanaka faction, however, opposition is strong. There is talk of Tanaka faction members resigning party posts if an election is put off.

A guilty verdict would most likely signal Mr Tanaka's political decline and probably cost him his position as faction leader. Mr Tanaka remains a

Diet member, having won elections in spite of the trial. He resigned officially from the Liberal Democratic Party in 1976, when charges were first brought, but he still controls the biggest personal faction within the party, which is dominated by such groupings.

The Tanaka faction was largely responsible for Mr Nakasone's victory last autumn, and its members hold a great number of key positions in the Nakasone Cabinet and party power structure. When it was inaugurated, the press dubbed it the "Tanaka-sone" Government.

On the other hand, Mr

Nakasone has much to lose by going to the country at this stage. Firstly, dissolution of the Diet would put him in an awkward position at the forthcoming summit meeting in Williamsburg. A decision would have to be taken before the summit.

There is also the serious problem of how the party would fare in a general election at this time, and how one would then apportion blame or reward to Mr Nakasone personally.

Despite generally encouraging results in two recent rounds of local elections, the Liberal Democrats would probably lose some seats. Two years ago, during the first dual election, the party won Handily (it now controls 284 out of 511 seats), but largely because of sympathy votes after the sudden death of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister.

Mr Nakasone is not obliged to call an election until about June, 1984.

Mitterrand visit to China opens with Zhao lecture

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, lectured President Mitterrand of France last night on the need to secure withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Replying, Mitterrand said it was also France's policy to secure a withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, so that free elections could be held to determine the country's future.

The exchange took place in speeches at a banquet last night to welcome the French leader, who is on a state visit. It was understood that Mitterrand's reply to Mr Zhao's speech was improvised.

France is expected to use the President's visit to discuss the sale of Mirage jet aircraft to China, but only in reasonably large quantities. The French do not want to have their advanced planes sold in small numbers to the Chinese to copy.

Another topic of the Sino-French talks is expected to be

the nuclear power plant to be built in the southern province of Guangdong, adjacent to Hongkong. France can supply the reactor, while Britain will sell the generating equipment.

China's disagreements with France over global strategy have been softened since President Pompidou's visit in 1973. Peking is now interested in improving relations with the Soviet Union, with which France has tried to establish a "special relationship" since the de Gaulle period.

France's relations with China have been less "special" over the past decade, although the two countries share a determination to maintain individual nuclear deterrents. France's opposition to American domination of West Europe is mirrored in China's less cordial attitude towards the United States because of the Taiwan problem.

China is annoyed by France's policy of giving aid to Vietnam.

Cheysson angers Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Relations between France and South Africa have taken a sharp dip because of comments made by M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, when he opened a United Nations conference on the future of Namibia (South-west Africa) in Paris last week.

France-South African relations had already been soured by the Mitterrand Government's decision to instruct French sporting federations to abstain from all sporting contacts with South Africa.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, disclosed on Monday that he had personally advised Dr Willie van Niekirk, his Government's Administrator-General in Namibia, to boycott the presentation of a prize to M Cheysson for promoting international understanding in Africa.

The prize was to have been received by M Francois Marcel Plaisant, the French Ambassador to South Africa, during a ceremony last weekend marking the centenary of the founding of the port of Luderitz on the Namibian coast.

The prize, a wooden statuette of a Nama woman holding a dove, was awarded to M Cheysson by the Luderitzbucht Stiftung (the Luderitz Bay Foundation) in recognition of his role as the architect of the EEC's Lomé Convention in the days when he was a European Commissioner.

M Plaisant's speech accepting the prize had to be deleted at the last minute from the Luderitz centenary programme, because of the refusal of Dr van Niekirk and other South African dignitaries to share a platform with him, and it was eventually handed over in a separate ceremony in a local church.

TV 'spy' in S African police cells

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Closed-circuit television is to be installed in the detention cells at John Vorster Square, the Johannesburg headquarters of the South African security police, so as to enhance themselves or committing suicide, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, has announced.

He told the House of Assembly in Cape Town last night that the Government planned to increase the authorized establishment of the South African police from 44,000 to about 68,000 men in a few years if the money to finance this expansion were available.

The television monitoring will apply to prisoners held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. There are understood to be slightly fewer than 30 such prisoners at present though these do not include those held by the "independent" Ciskei tribal homeland, which has periodically imprisoned large numbers of black trade unionists.

Section 29 provides for people suspected of committing, or having knowledge of, security offences to be arrested without warrant and held for interrogation without charge or access to legal aid for as long as the Commissioner of Police deems necessary.

The monitoring will be done round the clock, with women police officers watching women detainees and policemen watching the men. This will mean that the lights in the cells can never be switched off.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the opposition Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on police affairs, said the 24-hour monitoring would be just another hardship for detainees to endure.

More than 30 people have died during the past 20 years while in security police custody.

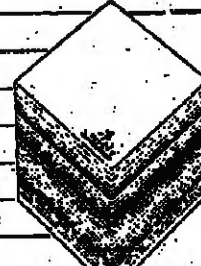
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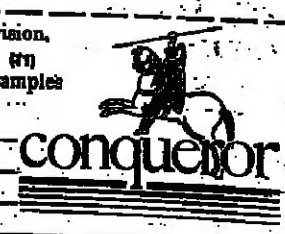
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THE ARTS

Television
Playing
to the
stalls

Rupert Deen receives the visitors from First Tuesday (Yorkshire) at his levee - or rather, lavie - one too coyly pointing at the cameras, hairy chest rising from the foam, and a copy of *The Sporting Life* temporarily lowered to permit one-way communication. First to his servant Harry ("Get me a Bloody Mary, lots of vodka, not too much tomato juice") then via his cordless phone ("Darling! And how are you?") and then to us. "Life gets so terribly crowded on the phone. Takes me all morning. I do half an hour's work in the morning, and half an hour in the afternoon, then bath and dress for dinner - it's really quite hectic."

Graciously allowing us to follow him on this exhausting round, he elaborates further. "My life is geared round people looking after me. Once you've trained them people are quite good. Dear old Harry, 55 and hasn't been trained properly yet. But he's basically quite bright." The real problem, he complains, is his hairdresser, is fitting everything in, with what's in and what's out in the morning and keeping an eye on his race-horses.

Out on a shoot he waxes philosophical. "I've told you before, Harry, pheasants are bred to be shot and they enjoy it, labradors are bred to retrieve and they enjoy it, Weimaraners are bred to dig coal, and the working classes are bred to look after gentlemen like myself." There has been a certain amount of nonsense put about by the unions (that the working classes have rights) and it is of course all wrong that they should have the vote (and even more so that women should have such a manifestly unsuitable thing), but these little problems will pass. Next stop a football match, with Rupert smiling benignly down on the crowd.

Wherever he is, Rupert is in his element. He scrambles gaily into a silk turban and fustinet tights for a party ("I've got beautiful legs actually," with a flick of his feather boa) and he addresses Harry and the cook below stairs in Scrooge-like tones. Harry's theory is that his mother dropped him on his head, but he says it without venom.

Did you, gentle viewer, feel venomous? If not, why not? "I think you're filming me because I'm honest and don't give hypocritical answers," says Rupert, forgetting for a moment to play to the gallery. But who wants an actor who plays to the front row of the stalls? Rupert is to be enjoyed at the Fortune Theatre, for his liberated and liberating preposterousness.

The World About Us (BBC 2) presented a two-year-old French film about the Afghan freedom-fighters in the Panjshir Valley. Simon Winchester's travelogue commentary did not detract from the stirring pathos of clumsily-shot footage of freshly devastated villages and children whose hands and feet had been blown off by Soviet anti-personnel mines.

Michael Church

Richard Williams

Concerts

Carter's playful conflict brilliantly rendered

Fires of London

Symphony Space, New York

Britain Salutes New York

has brought to this artistically over-stuffed city a plethora of events, in art, music, poetry, film and dance. Yet few if any could be more satisfying than the three concerts by the Fires of London in Symphony Space.

The concert brought out the New York musical intelligentsia in force (including Aaron Copland and Leonard Bern-

stein), and demonstrated in a bravura way the deft and subtle use of their Maxwell Davies and those of his "house" artists.

The performances included examples from five of Davies's musical worlds - those of dance (Vesali Icons), of monodrama (Eight Songs for a Mad King and Miss Donnithorne's Maggot), of chamber opera (Le Jongleur de Notre Dame), of pure music (Image, Reflection, Shadow), and of orchestration (Kilnchase, The Firebird, and Renaissance Scottish Dances).

Image and Jongleur were United States premieres.

seems to let one hear the music being composed, Perahia defines one to believe that it ever had anything to do with things so mundane and physical as ink and paper.

The difference was striking in the slow movement of the D major Sonata, Op 10 No 3, Brendel's search replaced by a dream vision sustained at the same even, elevated tone throughout and sung with the smoothest of diminuendos.

Then, in the finale, which

Brendel fills with jerky insect life, Perahia kept up a classic elegance that became ever more refined until the last bars, were swept into one unbroken sheet of mother-of-pearl. His "one" concession to a mounted trot through the Minuet's trio, was out of place in such a context.

With Perahia all music aspires to the condition of Schubert, and it was with a major work by Schubert that he ended each half of this recital.

First came the second set of Impromptus, with the most perfect wedding-cake decoration in the variations and a quite incorporeal brilliance in the last piece. Later there was the "Wanderer" Fantasy, delivered from commanding strength in the bass, which was firm and clear, never clagorous. The songful episodes Perahia took as a gift to his rounded cantabile style; more surprising but entirely appropriate was the way he took his

wanderer into a ballroom of glittering sophistication for the middle movement, thence to emerge with proud dignity for the finale.

This was admirable, but the most complete match of pianist and music had come before - in Mendelssohn's Variations Series, done as an essay in how to be at once serious minded and unfailingly, winningly, pretty.

Paul Griffiths

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Purcell Room

Fast-fledged from the Royal Academy and National Opera Studio, Jean Rigby has been busy this season at both London's opera houses, and on Monday made use of a night off from *The Gambler* to give a recital.

Her deep-bloomed mezzo-



Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet open their Covent Garden season tomorrow with a newly-appointed Company Choreographer, David Bintley (left). It looks as if there will be changes: Bintley's next three ballets for the company are all to commissioned scores. Interview by John Percival

Making the music all his own

Grey trunks worn over black leggings, with a matching grey sweater adorned by a cheerfully young-looking portrait of Beethoven, are not exactly the gear you expect to see in the anteroom of the Royal Box at Covent Garden. But David Bintley had come straight from conducting a rehearsal of one of his ballets and had to work afterwards on another, and there are not many quiet corners where you can talk uninterrupted in the Opera House in the middle of the day when opera and ballet companies are both in residence.

Bintley has just been given the official title of Company Choreographer to Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Will it make much difference? "Not a lot, because I suppose that's really what I was already, but it does mean that I shall have more time because I won't have to dance so much, although I shall still do my Widow Simone and things like that. So over the next year I shall be making three new works for the Royal Ballet, and after that maybe I can accept an invitation to work with a company abroad."

"And all three of the ballets for next season will have commissioned scores. That's a tremendous risk, because I probably won't hear the finished score of the first one until about a fortnight before the premiere, and I don't yet have any idea of how the next one will work out. But I find it exciting to work with composers like Panufnik, which I did before, and Gordon Crosse, and now with two young composers who I think are going to be really good."

"The first ballet is for Sadler's

Wells in September. That has music by Aubrey Meyer, who is a freelance viola player. How I found him was that he rang me up, then arrived at my house in a temper with a bout of flu, about 11.30 one night having played in a concert at the Festival Hall. I thought anyone as mad as that has to have something."

"We had been discussing a very ambitious project and decided to defer it for a time. Then this opportunity came up and he will have had only six months to write it from start to finish. It's an abstract theme, so it was not possible to describe exactly, but we have talked about it a lot and worked out a structure. It will last from 25 to 28 minutes (we gave him a little latitude because he gets carried away) and I am using nine dancers, five women and four men, all young and very good dancers."

"The idea is to show what I feel like to dance - how I feel when I am dancing. Perhaps it looks horrible, but it feels wonderful, and I want to show what how it feels should look like. We had a title for it, but unfortunately it's been used before, years ago by Roland Petit - *Ballette*. So we shall have to find something else, but that expresses exactly what the work is meant to be: in a dancing manner."

"Then in December I am doing another ballet for the company here at Covent Garden. There is a seven-minute overture which Benjamin Britten wrote. Besides, all the existing music has been used. When I see *Night Moves*, for instance, that to me is what the music is about - but

abstract treatment, but based on the idea of a work of art progressing from the raw material to the finished product, with the muses as the various states that help it on its way."

"I had the thought of how earlier ballets like *Meadow of Proverbs* and *Night Moves* both had begun with music that I had known for years and never thought much about. Then one Saturday afternoon I sat down and listened to it, and at the end of the afternoon I had the complete ballet in my head. But after that came weeks and months of counting out the music and rehearsing and changing until in the end there was the finished work."

"The idea is that Victor Pasmore should do the decor for *Young Apollo*. The earlier work will have designs by Terry Bartlett, very simple: for both him and me it is a complete break from the complexity of *The Swan of Tuonela*."

"The third ballet is planned for about this time next year, again for the Sadler's Wells company. That one will have music by Peter McGowan, who is a violinist in our own orchestra. It has a plot, a kind of black comedy, but I'm going to keep it secret for the moment because I don't want anyone else to jump in and steal it. But it's a small work, all about a family."

"I do think it is important to have music written for ballet. How marvellous it must have been for Nijinsky to have Stravinsky write *Sacre* for him. Besides, all the existing music has been used. When I see *Night Moves*, for instance, that to me is what the music is about - but

every choreographer who ever lived must have used that piece by Britten, so I have to tell myself no, the music isn't yours, it's also Ashton's and Cranko's or whoever."

"With my new composers, I've made them promise not to give the music to anyone else. I'll rework them if necessary, but I want them to be mine. And I don't want to work with the same designers that everyone else uses. Sonnabend and Georgiadis are already associated with MacMillan and others. There are thousands of young designers not being employed, and some of them very good. I want to find them."

"It's a risk, of course. To do *Swan of Tuonela* was a risk for my first three-act ballet. It would have been much safer to choose some bits by a nineteenth-century composer and have them orchestrated, with a simple plot and lots of *pas de deux*. Then I would probably have had something I could put on all over the place for the next 20 years. But I wanted to do something different."

"What about his latest performing role, in Jonathan Burrows's *The Winter Play*, created last month on tour: had he enjoyed that? "Yes - of course it's only a little cameo, and I wish I could be more involved; come back at the end perhaps. But it's the first role anyone has made for me for a time, and I enjoy it even though it means spending hours doing that make-up for about two minutes on stage. But what I really like is to be the one who sits in front and gives the orders." He grins disarmingly as he reaches for his dance bag to go to his next rehearsal, but the confession has the ring of truth.

Rock
Ecstatic message

Little Steven and the Disciples of Soul
Hammersmith Palais

On the evidence of his second London concert in less than a year, one can say without fear of contradiction that Little Steven now leads the second most exciting rock 'n' roll band currently active. This is not bad going since, in the guise of his better-known alter ego, Miami Steve Van Zandt, he also plays guitar in the very best band.

The Disciples of Soul are a fine and necessary complement to Bruce Springsteen's E Street Band, in whose ranks Van Zandt earns his regular living and whose success has enabled him, as a sideline, to pursue his personal dream: the Platonic ideal of the marriage of white rock with black soul of the middle 1960s.

Since last summer, when they recorded their first (and, so far, only) album, the Disciples of Soul have become a remarkably exhilarating outfit, particularly well attuned to the demands of live performance. Unlike most of today's bands, they are able to add the indefinable extra dimension which brings a concert to life, making it more than simply a rehearsal of their recorded works.

Some of this has to do with the warmth and humour of Van Zandt's personality, which has always been a delightful counterbalance to Springsteen's

intensity; it is also attributable to the zest with which the task is approached, to the artfulness of the arrangements and to the professional precision of the collective musicianship. This is a band which can be raucous without also being messy, whose four-piece horn section can strip the paint from the walls with its heat yet never descend to mere callisthenics, whose singer can remind one of Dylan, Jagger and Smokey Robinson yet remain firmly his own man.

Van Zandt has, in fact, developed into a very formidable singer indeed. Wisely, he never attempts to sustain Springsteen's emotional intensity, but the power with which he delivered the trilogy of "I Played the Fool", "This Time it's for Real" and "I Don't Want to Go Home" was irresistible. New touches had been added since last year, notably the female oboist who supplied a fresh texture to the guitar-based drive of "Under the Gun" and whose presence made the instrumental version of "Caravan" sound like a meeting between the Mar-Keys, Jimi Hendrix and Sandy Nelson at an early Roxy Music rehearsal; but the ecstatic message was the same, confirming a growing conviction that the Disciples of Soul's album, *Men Without Women*, is a genuine minor classic.

Richard Williams

London debuts
Instant involvement

Andor Totth was previously known to London audiences as leader of the New Hungarian Quartet, who did a Bartók cycle at the Queen Elizabeth Hall some years ago. The warm, sweeping lines of the Appassionato movement of Schumann's Sonata Op 105 showed that his long experience had won him a capacity for instant involvement, and the subtle inflexions of his rich tone emphasized the structure of individual phrases and of the whole.

Bartók's Sonata No 1 is a severe test for both players, the more so as each instrument goes its own way. The expected authority of Mr Totth's performance was fully matched by that of his partner, who had the interpretation's relaxation and naturalness reminding one of some of the composer's own recordings. Everything was comprehended and its meaning rendered clearly. The calm beauty of the Adagio was unforgettable, as was the fierce yet entirely poised intensity of the finale.

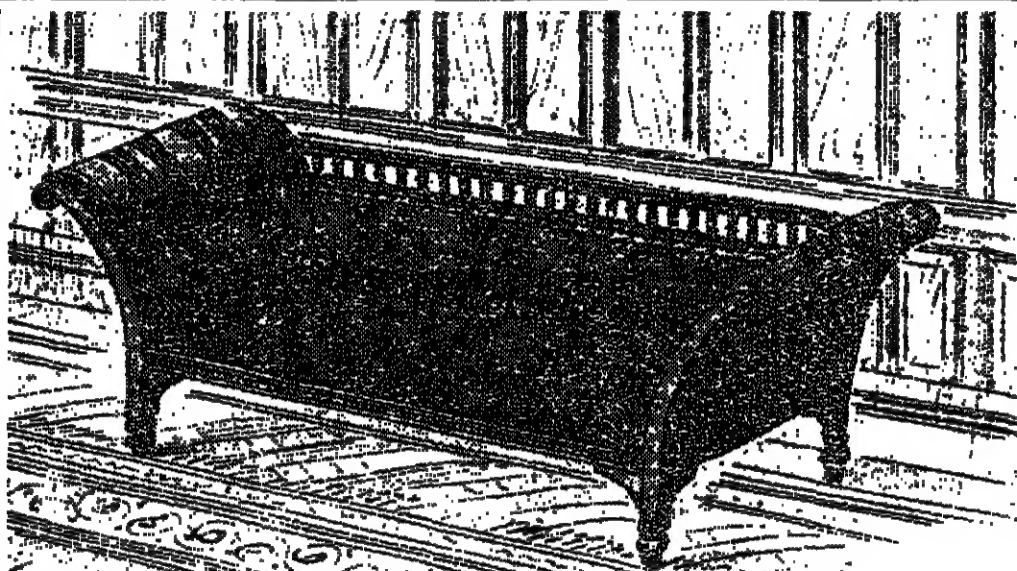
Something of a surprise was Saint-Saëns's Sonata No 1, this being shown as a work of greater substance than might be supposed. Mr Totth's violin tone had as much power as in Bartók's Sonata or Bach's Chaconne, but now it took on an urbanity that was entirely apt for Saint-Saëns. The Allegretto had a charming playfulness and the concluding moto perpetuo was faultless. It is a pity that Adeline

Oprean, first prize-winner of last year's Carl Flesch International Violin Competition, did not begin her debut recital as well as she ended it. Her last piece was Enescu's enchanting Sonata No 3 of 1926, subtitled "In Rumanian Gypsy Style". This was played as to the manner born. Enescu's three movements have a marvellous piquancy, and make an extraordinarily varied use of material that is almost rigidly defined, or limited, stylistically.

The elaborate, constantly varied ornamentation sounded at once authentic and wayward, the folksy rubato was exactly right, and all this contrasted sharply with what had happened earlier. In Beethoven's Sonata, Op 30 No 3, and Brahms's Op 108 Miss Oprean's tone was small, seemingly capable of little diversity, and in the former work especially she tended to be drowned by the rather too enthusiastic piano playing of her brother Justin. The readings were sober and conscientious, yet without any sense of Beethovenian or Brahmsian style.

Max Harrison

Peter Ustinov's *Beethoven's Tenth*, first staged at the Birmingham Rep in March, is to open at the Vaudeville Theatre on May 19 for a 12-week season, with previews from May 17. Ustinov himself plays Ludwig, his first appearance on the London stage for 10 years.



Waterhouse's sketch for a sofa in the reception room of Manchester Town Hall

Alfred Waterhouse
Heinz

In architecture, as in many other arts, the ability to do and the ability to sell what you do are not necessarily found hand-in-hand. Among the major Victorian architects, Alfred Waterhouse was noted for his great practical skill in planning, his fearless exploration of the more violently and durably coloured surface materials, and perhaps even more, for his skill in presenting his wildest projects in such a way that clients were bowled over and proceeded happily to pay for their realization.

If Waterhouse seldom missed a commission he seriously went in for (the Royal Courts of Justice in London were a rare exception) this was generally supposed to be the result of his superior skills as a draughtsman - an imaginative draughtsman, some unkindly said - and he was often accused of taking unfair advantage of his gifts as a painter to minimize the draw-

Galleries

backs of his designs and dramatize their advantages. Unlike most of his contemporaries he never used a professional expert to draw his perspectives, but nearly always did them himself, and if they were sketched by someone else in his office, he always finished and applied the colour (very important, that).

This makes the show devoted to him at the RIBA's Heinz Gallery in Portman Square (until May 28) peculiarly satisfying. For once we do not have to reconstruct laboriously the effect of the buildings from wispily blueprints and faded photographs. To begin with, any Londoner and most visitors must be familiar at least with the Natural History Museum's grandly variegated terracotta facade, the shocking puce of the Prudential in Holborn, the fanciful turrets of the National Liberal Club on the Embankment and the religious factory effect created by King's Weigh House Chapel in darkest Mayfair. And, if the visitor has not had these sometimes slightly dubious pleasures, here on show are Waterhouse's own forceful

watercolours, which are just as good if not better.

The show also includes a number of the watercolours he did on his travels, for fun or for information. And very capable they are. It also has examples of his actual furniture, his church fittings and even some of the china he designed to help unify the effect of his masterly Manchester Town Hall, where everything possible, down to the least detail, was created by him. There are also ground plans which show his grasp of the less glamorous aspects of architectural design, notebooks and accounts, and a mass of detail on the less accessible Prudential buildings outside London (how appropriate that the Pru should be subsidizing this exhibition) and the now sadly destroyed Eaton Hall. Even with our raised tolerance to the more ruthless side of Victorian architecture, it is hard to be sure if encountering Waterhouse is altogether a pleasant experience, but it is certainly like nothing else.

John Russell Taylor

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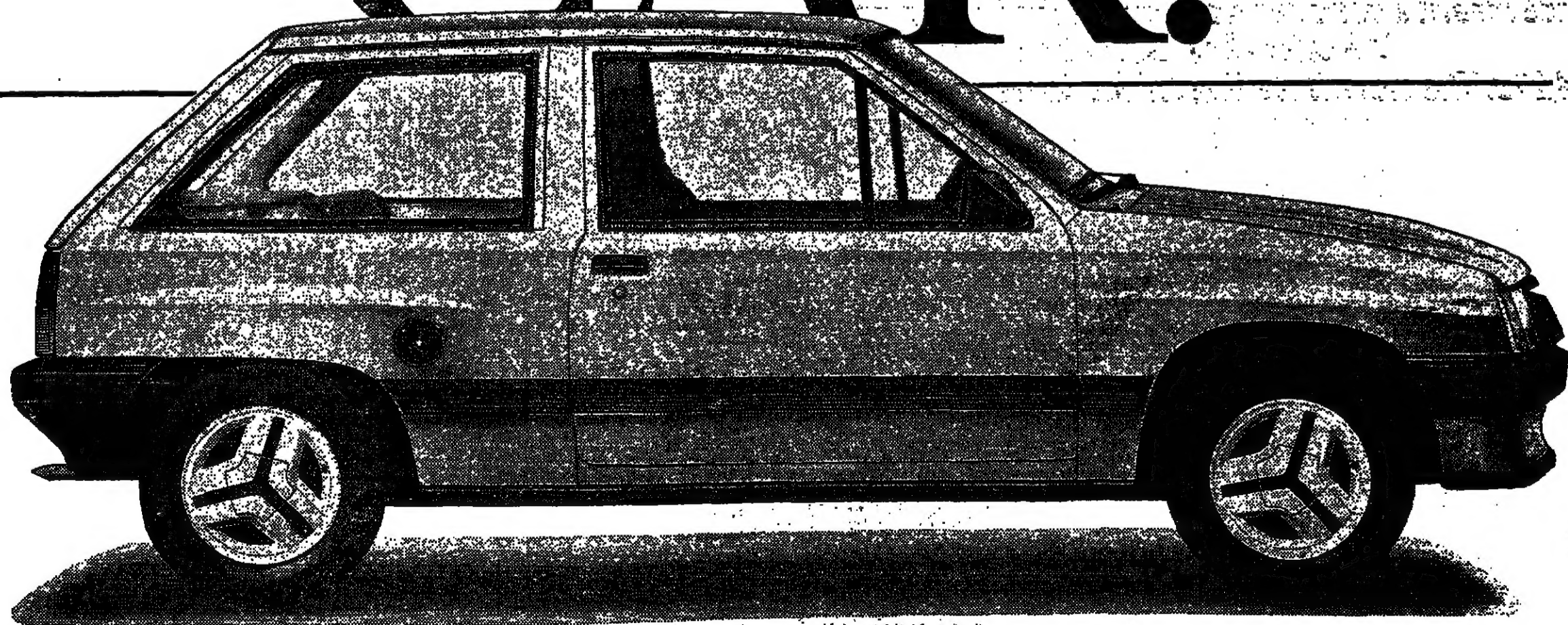
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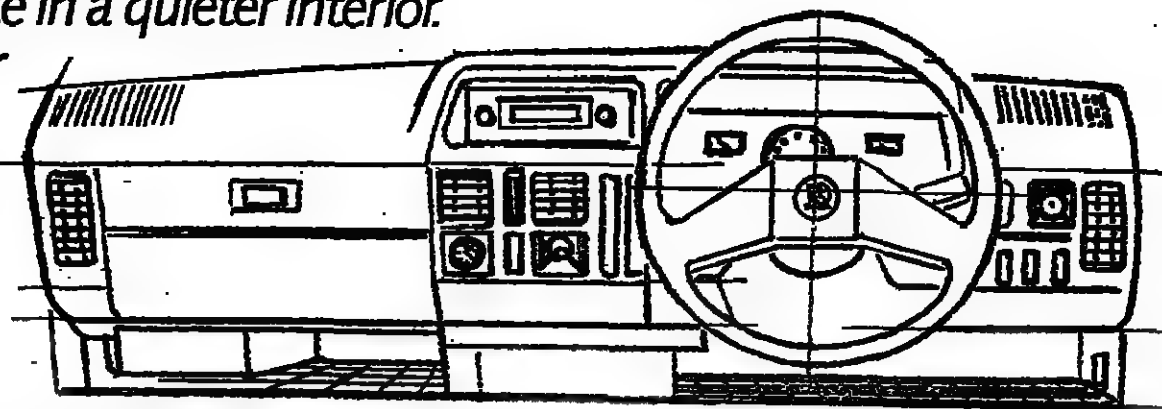


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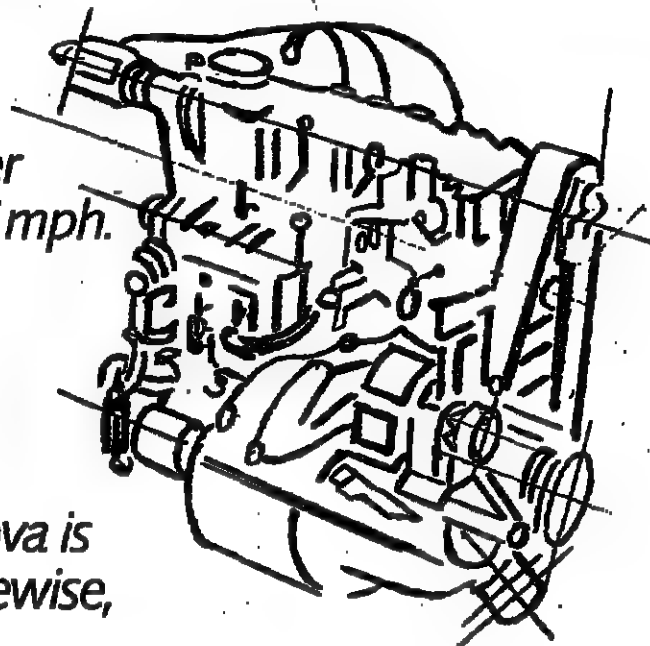
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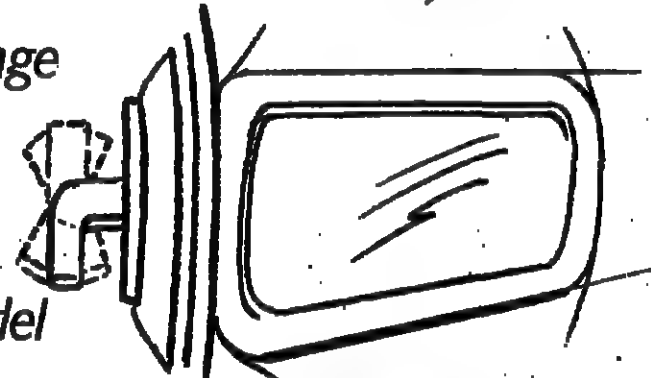
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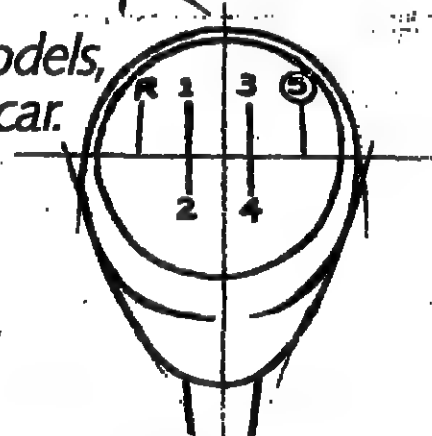
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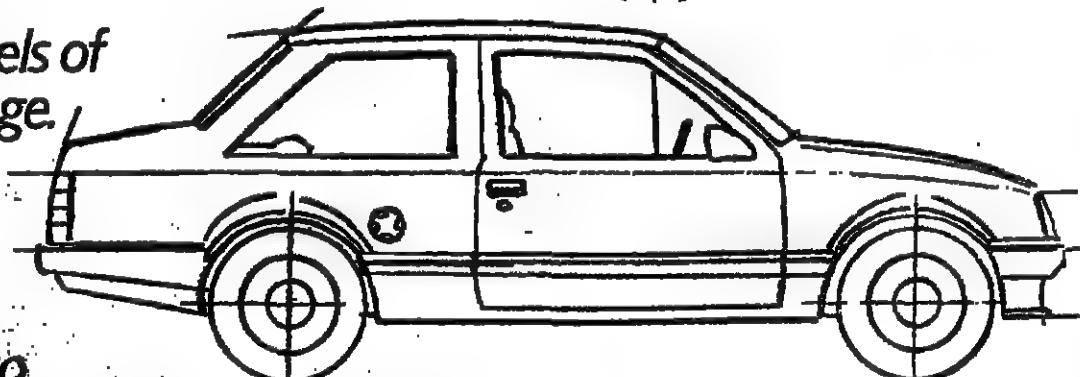
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Is drug abuse in Britain getting out of hand?
In the concluding article on heroin and its victims, Caroline Moorehead reports on the alarming increase in drug-taking and efforts to deal with the underlying causes of addiction

The mind behind the needle

When Dr John Strang took over the regional drug dependence unit in Manchester in February last year, there were 50 problem drug users on his books. Since then, nearly 1,000 cases have been referred to him, 200 since January alone.

Not far away, in a town in the North-east with a population of 150,000, a research worker in drug addiction has recently uncovered 150 regular users of heroin: only 30 had previously been known. According to the Drug Indicators Group set up two years ago to investigate national patterns of drug taking, there are some 2,000 heroin addicts in the London boroughs of Camden and Islington alone.

Nationally, the figure has probably reached 30,000, having doubled in the past four years. One doctor referred to the new findings as a Pandora's box. Another spoke of an epidemic.

Today's users of hard drugs are no longer confined to Pigeonhole Circus: the habit is spreading, from cities to major towns and from there to smaller towns. "We're catching up with London," explained one regional researcher, "just as Britain is now catching up with Europe and Europe with America."

Drug users now include school-children, middle-aged professional people and many more women than before. City Roads, a short-term residential centre in London, reports that for the first time it is picking up 16-year-olds who have been on heroin for a year or more.

At the same time, drug use is changing. Apart from the many thousands known to be addicted to barbiturates and amphetamines, there is a growing dependence on minor tranquillizers (the benzodiazepines, like Valium, Librium and Mogadon) and an increasing number of the "cross-addicted", those who take whatever they can get hold of. (And who, now that heroin is cheap and available, take heroin).

Faced with figures like these, the Government appears to be emerging from more than 10 years' apparent inertia on the subject of drugs, during which time statutory services for addicts have not grown, and some voluntary services, already operating on a shoestring, have been cut.

Shortly before Christmas a report on drug treatment and rehabilitation appeared which highlighted deficiencies in the system. In January the DHSS, prodded by Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services (who gave his maiden speech on the subject of drugs) announced draft proposals to spend £6m over three years on "new initiatives for drug misusers". The sum is meant to be no more than an interim and special payment, as David Turner, of the Standing Conference on Drug Addiction, put it: "If the Government were really offering adequate money to develop appropriate services, the figure would have to be nearer to £40m." But since there is some money, where should it be going?

In 1926 the Rolleston Committee, appointed to examine the supply of drugs to addicts, concluded that addiction was rare and confined chiefly to people having access to drugs for professional reasons. The "British system" was born, whereby addicts were "managed" by the prescription of maintenance doses. At the same time was born an understanding that addiction was an expression of mental

disorder rather than a form of criminal behaviour.

It was not until the mid 1960s, when heroin addiction appeared suddenly to be rising (from 68 addicts in 1959 to 342 in 1964) and some doctors were found to have been over-prescribing, that the Brain Committee recommended establishing treatment centres in national health hospitals which, alone, were to be licensed to prescribe heroin or cocaine.

At about the same time, the Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence, precursor of the present Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, recommended setting up hostels for homeless addicts, or for those who had recently come off drugs.

And there, officially, the matter has largely rested. Some 40 hospital-based treatment units, of which perhaps a third were in London, were set up in NHS hospitals, with a further 80 to 100 hospitals where drug addiction was at least partly catered for.

Professor Philip Seager of the Northern General Hospital in Sheffield, has 50 addicts on his books. "But we can only manage one or two inpatients. The problem is to persuade people that addicts need resources, when there are so many other needy groups, like geriatrics," he says.

The fact that so many clinics were situated down side alleys, in basements, Portacabins and disused store-rooms was an indication of how little favour it found.

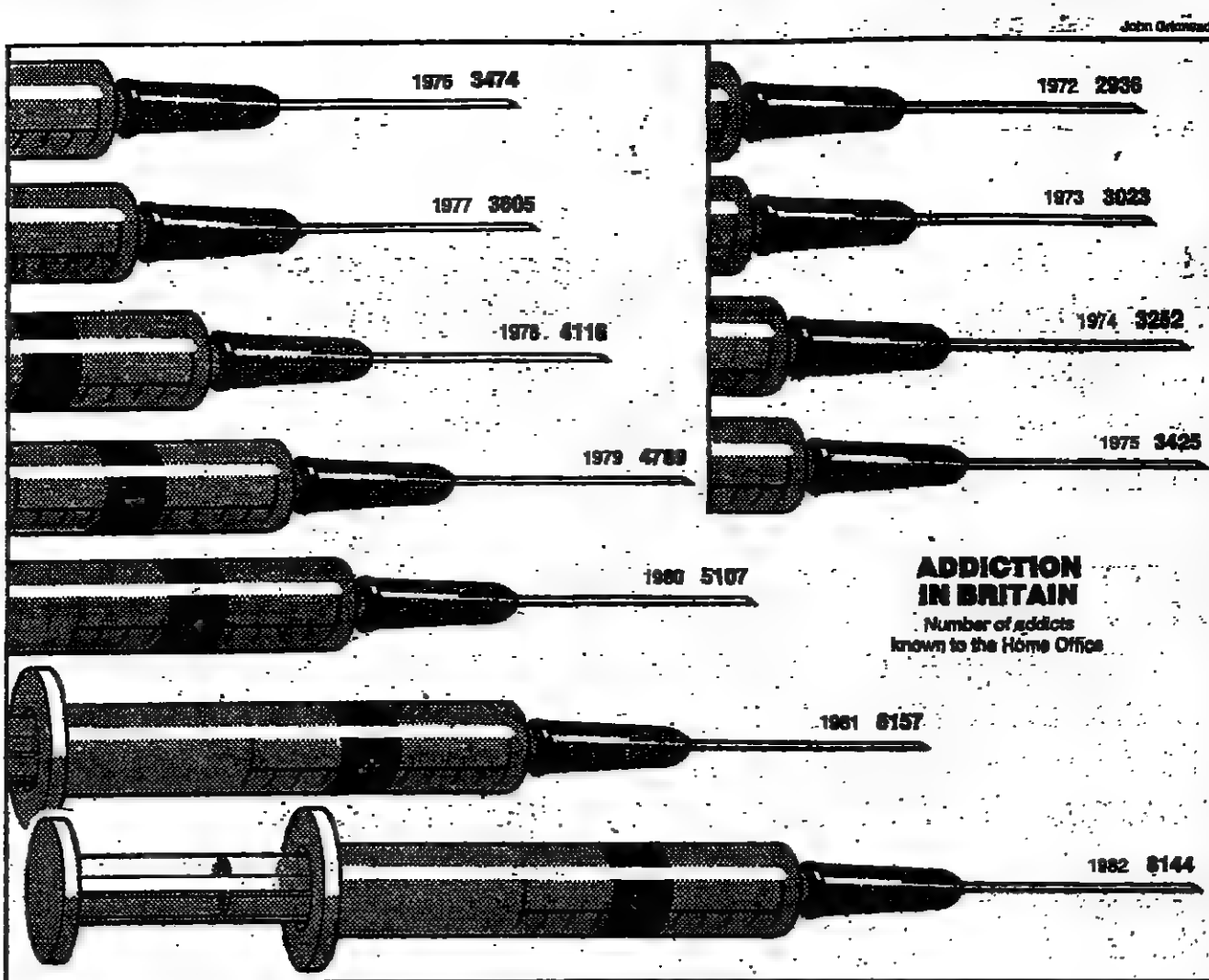
In the early days, addicts referred to these units were merely prescribed the drugs they were dependent upon, in the same form they were used to taking. By 1971 doctors were moving towards synthetic opioids, like methadone, believed to be less addictive. A philosophy was taking shape: addicts should be encouraged to withdraw from the habit. If that seemed impossible, they should be helped, "maintained" on drugs for as long as necessary.

By the mid 1970s, addiction to heroin and other opioids seemed more or less stable, but that to other drugs was apparently growing. Treatment units were offering only methadone (except to some heroin addicts) administered orally (with a few exceptions, those deemed addicted to the drug and to the needle). But doctors everywhere began to have doubts.

Was it right to prescribe drugs at all? Was addiction really a medical problem? Were other components — homelessness, breakdown of families, unemployment — not more important? Was the number of people coming off drugs so low (as few as one in five) because the real issues were never being confronted? Treatment units now began to offer therapy, sometimes making the methadone dependent on attendance at weekly sessions and refusing all "treatment" not based on the assumption that total withdrawal was the ultimate goal.

The voluntary sector, which had entered the field of drug misuse in a patchy way in the early 1960s, had long been concerned with the wider problems. Better than anyone, directors of voluntary schemes knew that the crisis that drove an addict to seek help was born not only of a breakdown in health but also from desperate, solitary homelessness, or repeated trouble with the law.

Today, voluntary organizations offer two thirds of all residential beds for



Kicking the habit: the addict's story

John is 26 and a part-time draughtsman in a small architect's office. He lives in Wimbledon with his parents and three younger brothers; his father owns and runs a small ball bearings factory.

"I was very shy when I was a teenager. I hated parties. I didn't get on with girls. Then I found that a bit of dope, a couple of drinks, made all the difference."

"It was two years before I got on to heroin. I used to buy it from friends and from dealers, mostly with money I earned. I would have stolen — except then I would have had to admit that I was an addict."

"When I was taking a lot, I tried to keep away from my family. I came in late, left early. I took odd jobs, then left before I could be sacked. Only when I was actually taking drugs did I feel the way I wanted to feel: kind, considerate, honest."

"One day I was at a party and feeling terrible when a friend told me about Narcotics Anonymous. I went along to a meeting and through someone, there joined a treatment centre. That was eight months ago. I haven't had a high since then."

"I told my parents what I had been doing only after I started treatment. They were wonderful, very relieved that they could understand why I had been behaving so strangely."

"Now I go to an NA meeting at least five times a week. I listen to what the others say and can identify with them. No one laughs. I need the reminder: I see people walking in for the first time and remember how sick and desperate I used to feel. When I feel bad, I don't look for

drugs. I bring the bad feelings to meetings. It gives me hope."

Josephine is a tall, somewhat heavy girl with hennaed hair and very white skin. She is 22. Her father is a fashion designer. Her mother works for an export firm. She has one younger sister, still at school.

"When I was 13 I was sent to a private girl's day school in Queensway. After school, we used to hang around waiting for the kids to come out of Holland Park Comprehensive. They used to have marijuana, and coke, and sometimes acid."

"I was 15 when someone gave me heroin. Almost at once, I found that was the cheapest, fastest way of getting a buzz. I had a friend in a pub in the King's Road and he used to get it for me. In those days £2.50 was enough to get what I needed. When I didn't have the money I stole it from my father's pockets, or at parties, from people's bags."

"I didn't realize I was addicted until a friend pointed out that I had taken heroin every single day for a month. I was 17. Then my mother found out. She blamed the people I was with and sent me to stay with friends. I took enough with me to last until she allowed me back."

"I started work as a trainee librarian. I thought I had the heroin under control. I just took it when I felt awful, and then I felt good."

"When I was 18 I started to deal. Just to support my habit. I had to get more and more to have the same effect. My mother kicked me out."

"One morning I woke up

with hepatitis. That turned into glandular fever. I spent three days in a coma. After that I was always in and out of hospital. Each time I came out, I held out for a couple of weeks, then started on heroin again. I went back to dealing. I stole."

"Last autumn a doctor put me on to tranquillizers and antidepressants. When I felt bad I drank cocaine linctus and then I realized that no day passed without at least one bottle of vodka. I tried to commit suicide. It was my fifth attempt. "I have now been clean for six weeks. A private clinic has promised me a bed and I have just enough to pay for it from a small inheritance. I hope I don't have to wait long. I've got to hold on. This is my last chance."

Martin is a slight, soberly dressed man with short fair hair. He is 30 and lives alone in a terraced house in Chelsea. His father is a company director. A scholar at his public school, he read history before joining the Civil Service.

"When I was about 14 I started drinking with schoolfriends. At first it was just Friday and Saturday nights. One boy got bold of some cannabis. Then we started using alcohol and marijuana indiscriminately. The illicitness was part of the attraction."

"I was still at school when I tried LSD. In fact, we all experimented with whatever we could find. But the big drug was alcohol; getting drunk was acceptable not only to other boys but even to the housemaster who was perfectly prepared to tolerate the

occasional drinking binge among 16-year-olds."

"Then came pills, stolen by boys from their parents' medicine cabinets. When I went up to Cambridge, cocaine, opium and heroin all came quickly. I have always found that if you want any drug enough and if you have the money for it, then everything is available."

"What was insidious was the way in which my drug taking changed. At first it had been to do with having fun, enjoying myself, all of us having a good time together. Gradually I couldn't control what was happening. I started relying on being high as a way of coping with any difficult situation. And since getting high made me feel guilt and disgust with myself, I had to take more drugs to feel all right."

"By the time I left university I was completely obsessed. To secure a regular supply of drugs became the most important single thing in my life. To do so, I had to lead a double life, keep up appearances for my family and friends."

"I was one of the lucky ones. My family discovered what I was doing before the habit cost me my job. They persuaded me to go to a treatment centre."

"Actually coming off heroin is physically no worse than very bad flu. But I realize that for me the addiction has been a physical, mental and spiritual illness. I have now to deal with the fact that I have used drugs and drunk for 15 years as an escape from growing up, and from the real world. In that respect I am still today a 15-year-old schoolboy."

An overweight climber has no time to hang around on a mountain

The only way is up

Don Whillans, a wily old hand among active British mountaineers, has set off to spend his fiftieth birthday climbing the second highest peak in the world. The British expedition to K2 and the peaks of the Baltoro region of the Himalayas will be the eighth trip to the Himalayas for the former Salford plumber who for years has lingered in the top echelons of rock climbing and high-altitude mountaineering, a man noted for his sharp humour and unconventional approach, and now a sort of guru to younger climbers.

Whereas many mountaineers would be applying themselves to circuit training, dumb-bells or at least a foot-slog around their local park, Don Whillans rejected any such slavish preparations. He set out, as he did on previous Himalayan adventures, including two to Everest, some three stones overweight.

He has firm confidence that all will be right on the day. "I'm sure to lose two of them. It could be two-and-a-half, which will leave me just fine."

He has an accent as flat as the cap he often climbs in and his girth is set on a short, immensely strong frame.

His interest in mountains began when he was a schoolboy. Every weekend was spent exploring the dark moorland of the Peak District; soon he discovered his talent for climbing rocks. "I used to watch those chaps bedecked with ropes and think to myself 'you fellows could hurt himself if he fell off.' When eventually he tried he found an immediate gift for the sport and a singular curiosity for finding harder, steeper and more holdless lines up the



Don Whillans: "The Himalayas are extremely dangerous"

gritstone edges. It was not long before he progressed to the bigger cliffs of North Wales, the Lake District and Scotland. His partnership with Joe Brown, a fellow building-trade handyman, produced many of the most bold and significant climbs of post-war years.

"Some of those climbs stood the test of time. I don't often look at guide books now but I did notice that a short track at Burtage we discovered one day now has one of those obscure modern grades and it makes the lads cough a bit. If I lost a bit of weight I reckon I could still get up some of these hard routes. I don't feel any different but with two and a half stone extra you don't have long to hang around. Your fingers start to moulder very quickly."

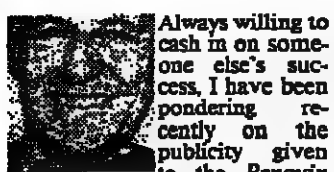
From short outcrops the logical development was to the Alps where Whillans and Chris Bonington made an early British attempt on the north face of the Eiger. That turned into a successful rescue of another British climber whose friend had been killed by a stonefall. His notable successes in the Alps included the Central Pillar of Eiger, the west face of the Dufour and the west face of the Blaitiere. He joined Bonington in the Himalayas on the first ascent of Annapurna I, which was a significant pioneering expedition using rope techniques on a huge Himalayan face. A close friend, Ian Clough, was killed in the closing minutes of that expedition.

"There's no two ways round it: the Himalayas are extremely dangerous — nature at its most powerful. Even the rivers you have to cross to get to the mountains are dangerous. People say it's safe if you obey the rules, but they are wrong. If you have plenty of experience and understand the place then you have a chance of getting out OK but there are so many unexpected, unknown things that can happen. People call them freak conditions but they happen every few minutes."

It is not the challenge of a particular climb or the adrenalin of fear that attracts him to the mountains. "I go there because I enjoy the atmosphere. If I wake up on my fiftieth birthday with the Baltoro River crashing past, that will be perfect. Joe Brown used to say I would never make 21, that I'd never make old bones. Here we both are, though, still cracking on at a respectable standard."

Ronald Faux

Selections from a camp garden of verses



Always willing to cash in on someone else's success, I have been pondering recently on the publicity given to the Penguin Book of Homosexual Verse and the instructive book called Camp by Mark Booth. Surely, I thought, there must be a common denominator. It came to me this morning in a flash. The Moreover Book of Camp Verse.

No sooner said than done. The Moreover Poetry Computer was woken from its recent slumber and put to work. In went all the great English poets, and a lot of odd ones, and in went Mr Booth's book. A bit of humming came from the computer, then a bit of tut-tutting, then finally the encouraging message: "Ready to go, sweetie!"

The first attempts were

disappointing. The whole of Milton came out simply as: "When I consider how my life is spent, I find that most of it has gone on rent."

Stevenson's poem starting "There are fairies at the bottom of my garden" was rejected as being over the top already. W. H. Davies produced a small reaction...

What is this life if full of care We cannot dance like Fred Astaire?

The computer helpfully appended this footnote: "I was going to make the last line 'We cannot dance like Lionel Blair' but Lionel doesn't quite scan properly, poor dear". Getting into his stride a bit, the computer came up with a longer version of Keats's works: "My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

MOREOVER MILES KINGDOM

My sense, as though of late I had been drunk. It all comes back! That party out at Staines! That man dressed up like Cupid. What a hunk. Was it a vision or a waking dream? And what on earth am I doing here at Cheam?

Coleridge too seemed to appeal to the computer. When this shortened version of the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" came out, I fancy I heard a chuckle.

It is an ancient mariner And he stoppeth one of three. "Oh, get lost, aged navy man — It's sailor boys for me!" He holds him with his skinny hand,

"There was a ship," quoth he. "Forget it!" said the wedding guest And joined the revelry.

William Allingham's long poem "The Fairies" seemed an obvious candidate, though again it came out shorter than I remember it, and not a great deal changed.

Up the Earls Court Station Down the Chyne Walk We daren't go a-cruising For fear of careless talk. Odd folk, gay folk, Trooping all together, Green jacket, red cap, And dressed all in leather.

What finally persuaded me that the computer might have a book in him was the relict with which he kept upon Walter de

la Mare's "The Listeners" and turned it into a powerful yet somehow lyrical version of the original.

"Is there anybody there?" said the Traveller Knocking on the moonlit door; While he passed his hat in position And straightened his tie once.

But there was nobody there to answer, Or if there was, they were dead, And the Traveller stamped his tiny foot — "Well, for goodness sake!" he said.

Never the least stir made the listeners, Though they giggled beneath their breath And he fingered his invitation: "Is anyone in there dear?" Well, tell them I came to the party, On the dot of nine, as it said.

And he flounced away down the hallway, Tossing his furious head. They heard him call for a taxi, And give an address in Kew, And how they all howled with laughter

At the joke they had played on poor Hugh. Exhausted by this little masterpiece, the computer sank into silence, then briefly revived for this snatch of Lewis Carroll.

"You are old, Shirley Bassey," the young man said, "Though you still appeal to us guys."

And yet you incessantly go for high C. Do you think at your age it is wise? I expected an answer to this question, but there came nothing except the sound of a far-off ovation and, from a slot beside the read-out, a huge bouquet of roses.

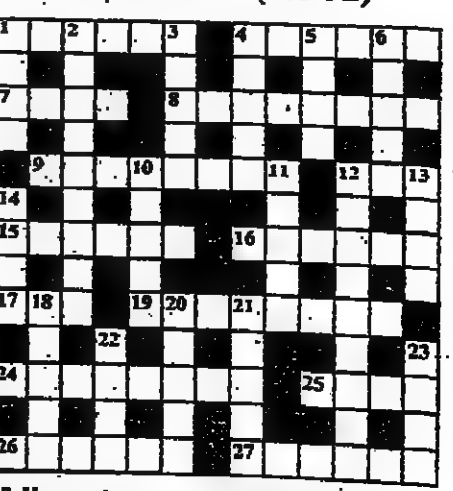
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 52)

ACROSS

- 1 Quicker (6)
- 2 Coal miner (5)
- 3 Transfer (4)
- 4 Commonly (8)
- 5 Reality evasion (8)
- 6 Passes (3)
- 7 Hot pot stand (6)
- 8 Standing posture (6)
- 9 Government department (1,1,1)
- 10 Videotext service (8)
- 11 Boating events (8)
- 12 Idiot (4)
- 13 Lease payment (6)
- 14 Frothy (6)
- 15 DOWN
- 16 Truth (4)
- 17 Glancing blow (9)
- 18 Amass (3,2)
- 19 European capital (5)
- 20 Amphibian (4)
- 21 Female (3)
- 22 Warning (5)
- 23 Anthem (5)

SOLUTION TO No 51

ACROSS: 1 Looft 5 Flag 8 Fizzy 9 Longbow 11 Enologist 13 Peon 15 Wine vault 18 Last 19 Crotchet 22 Martini 23 Siren 24 Clip 25 Nipper DOWN: 2 Ouzel 3 Fay 4 Half sovereign 5 Font 6 Ambient 7 After 10 Want 12 Gone 14 Suit 15 Waupre 16 Plum 17 Stink 20 Horde 21 Lisp 23 Sop



- 12 Very unpleasant (9)
- 13 Not even (4)
- 14 Large mail (4)
- 15 Corpulent (5)
- 20 Praise (5)
- 21 Composition (5)
- 22 Skin hump (4)
- 23 Manoeuvre (4)

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

A trivial thought for the day

I have kept a diary only once before in my life: it was when I was eleven and at boarding school. For Christmas, my uncle had given me a very handsome little book, made of dark blue leather, with pages as thin and as blue as airmail paper. I don't suppose it had more than an inch a day to fill in. My friend Sarah had a fat, red five-year diary with a lock and key; she was already on her second year and I can still remember the quiet discipline of her at the end of the day, sitting up in bed, grunting as she filled page after page with her neat script. I, too, would keep a diary: the very words "my diary" seemed so self-important, like "my doctor" and "my lawyer", whose only aim in life was, surely, to guard my health and to attend to my affairs.

The book would wait hungrily for me every night and I would assiduously record daily happenings and opinions. It petered out, however, after two and a half weeks: the last entry reads: "Fox went round house in snow. Missed piano practice. Mucked about. Spag. For supper." I can still easily recall the pug-marks of the starving fox going past the windows of the gym; I always missed piano practice because I hated scales and eventually gave the whole thing up and have spent the last twenty-two years regretting it. I still muck about just as aimlessly as I did then, only now I have less time, and spag, is, well, spag. So what's new, little blue diary? I hated to see the triviality of my thoughts on paper, so I never wrote "Fenny sang flat in the anthem" or "Borrowed Boney's bra again: wish Mummy would get me one."

I can remember the good things and the beautiful ones slide away. Once my thoughts have been thought, they evaporate, unless they are extremely marvellous, in which case they are paraded endlessly in front of friends and family. A journal, perhaps: a more casual approach (but that would make me a journalist and no one could accuse me of being that). I believe a diary should be truthful, concise and read by other people. I would need to employ a squadron of legal eagles ("my lawyers") to get me out of the fearful libel actions which ineluctably ensue.

Back to transport, but for the last time, I promise: I do earnestly implore as many of you as is possible to give up your cars and buy a horse. I am speaking here to the men: women need cars for child haulage and shopping, and we all need trains and ships. I will leave bicycles out of this, because I have always been afraid of Miles Kingdon and he lives quite close. Motorbikes are completely beyond the pale (how they can talk of Concord's sonic boom. Have they not heard the Midnight Bike Brigade hammering through West London?). But I must now tell you, gentlemen, the absolute truth: it is impossible for a chap to look attractive, driving a car; sitting on a chair in a metal container, dabbling away at little pedals under the feet.

Rise to a kipper

Kippers are for proper breakfasts and high teas, both meals that many people seldom eat nowadays. Smoked haddock, simmered in milk and topped with bright-eyed poached egg is another splendid dish that mussels-eaters miss. Real linnan haddock, smoked over peat or hardwood sawdust, looks pale and bonny beside cheaper, gaudily coloured fillets. But its flavour is much, much nicer.

Marinated kipper fillets are a cold first course that anyone who likes smoked salmon is almost sure to enjoy. The finer the kippers the better the dish, but the recipe does work well with frozen kipper fillets - thawed of course.

Marinated kippers
Serves six
8 kipper fillets
120 ml (4 fl oz) olive oil
2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
1 onion, sliced in very thin rings
Freshly ground black pepper

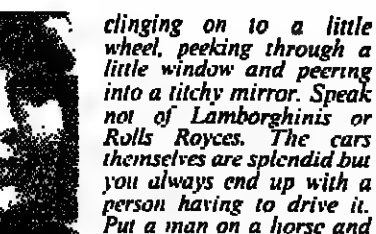
For the dressing
120 ml 4 fl oz crème fraîche or soured cream

Salt
2 tablespoons finely chopped chives or parsley

If the kipper fillets are not already skinned, lay them flesh-side down on a board and using a very sharp knife, work off the skin. Turn the fish over and slice each fillet diagonally into strips. Arrange the fish in one layer in a dish, rearranging the sliced fillets and laying them closely side by side.

Combine the olive oil and lemon juice and pour it over the fish. Scatter the onion rings on the dish and a generous sprinkling of black pepper. Cover and marinate in a cool place for 24 hours, or up to two days in the refrigerator. To serve the marinated kippers, drain them of oil and lemon juice and arrange the strips of fish on individual plates. Top each portion with a few of the onion rings. Combine the cream with a little salt and the chives or parsley and spoon a blob of it on to each plate. Hand the remainder round separately.

Smoked haddock chowder is one of those soups that end up being lunch or supper on its own - provided there is enough for seconds of course.



your eyes on manliness and mastery and sensitivity. His very height is awe-inspiring.

His arms are free to do things with trumpets and swords, for we all know that you steer a horse with your knees. I watched the Household Cavalry jingling and stamping through the park each animal gleaming and each man more handsome than the last. Pressed against the windows of the Hyde Park Hotel, I saw them pass and my womanly heart was all a-tremble. It was not the shining armour that made the knight so irresistible: it was his caparisoned horse. I shall not be receiving letters on this subject, but I am prepared to admit that I look siller than most, slumped in my second-hand Spivmobile.

Attended the Gala evening of the Young London Ballet. Slightly muddled up my vice-patronage entrance by coming through a side door at the Festival Hall and descending the stairs I was supposed to ascend, thereby nearly missing the pretty child with flowers who was to guide me to the box. "Little girls in ballet dresses practising positions" (a line from the play we are doing) and suddenly past and present fuse and I am taking taking the Grade Two Cecchetti exam in London, wearing a short Grecian tunic, in a sweltering room lined with barres and mirrors. The children of the Young London Ballet dance on to the tiny stage in front of the orchestra, nice open arms, soft hands, long neck head up and smile. Joanna, smile. Now I am dancing at a concert in Kuala Lumpur, aged six, rocking a teddy bear in my arms and hearing two women whispering in the front row: "Isn't she sweet? When I knew how fishy I looked with my two front teeth missing. Generally there are not enough women to go round at board meetings, but I think a quick polka would liven things up before the serious stuff starts."

Finished the book. Finished rehearsals in decaying pink room. Finished being thirty-six and celebrated the fact with loved ones old and new. Received tactful warning that one's son and heir would be arriving from school for lunch but would be without eyebrows, having shaved them off for reasons best known to himself. Great Powers. "What? How could anyone do anything so dim?" Stay! The memory machine starts whirling and, in an action replay, I see myself with black hair, white hair an inch long, an orange fringe cut to sublimely pencilled freckles, gold stockings, a Mata Hari wig, lime green glasses, hair dipped in ink, back-combed into an impenetrable bee-hive; and suddenly the loss of eyebrows seems a very moderate gesture. A son sans sourcils, hein? I shall rise above it.

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Smoked haddock chowder
Serves four to six
1 large smoked haddock, or 450 g (1 lb) smoked haddock fillets
1.5 litres (2½ pints) milk
40 g (1½ oz) butter
110 g (4 oz) streaky bacon
1 large onion, finely chopped
680 g (1½ lbs) potatoes, peeled and diced
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

Put the fish in a pan with the milk and bring it almost to the boil. Cook the fish at the gentlest of simmers until it flakes from the bone. Drain the fish and set it aside to cool. Reserve the milk.

Heat the butter in a large pan and add the bacon, cut in small dice or strips, cook on a low heat until the bacon has given up most of its fat, but has not browned. Add the chopped onion and continue cooking until it is transparent. Add the diced potato and turn it in the fat for a minute or two before adding the reserved milk. Bring to the boil and simmer, covered, until the vegetable are tender.

Flake the fish, removing all skin and bones, and add it to the soup. Season it with salt and plenty of freshly ground black pepper, and continue cooking until the fish is hot. Sprinkle with the chopped parsley and serve.

Tomorrow: The Americans who have made their houses in London. Why are they here?

The good food guide to parenthood

When Dorothy Phillips gave birth to her son Nicky on February 20, she felt both relieved and fortunate. She was relieved that Nicky was healthy. Her first baby, born several weeks premature, had lived for only eight hours. And she felt fortunate to be in the catchment area of one of the few National Health Service GPs in the country helping people have healthy babies by running a pre-pregnancy clinic.

Though it is common for women to seek advice on contraception, and more so to approach doctors for confirmation of suspected pregnancy, neither men nor women have traditionally sought medical help before trying for a baby.

Dorothy did so because she noticed a sign in her Yorkshire GP's surgery about a new Monday clinic, which her GP, Dr Paul Moxon, started in January last year. He explained to Dorothy that to investigate possible causes of pregnancies going wrong, he was studying the outcomes of those that were carefully planned. The clinic was designed to fill the gap between family planning and antenatal services so that during the fetus's most crucial period of development - its first eight weeks, when a woman invariably does not realize she is pregnant, she can make a special effort to take care of herself, thus reducing risks to the baby.

Pre-pregnancy or pre-conception care, as it is sometimes called, has existed informally for years. Any woman who mentioned to her GP that she was thinking of starting a family has probably received advice, and for people with special problems genetic counselling is available.

Recently, formal pre-pregnancy clinics have sprung up in hospitals but mainly for couples with problems such as epilepsy. Pre-pregnancy advice has not routinely been dispensed to healthy couples, except by campaigning voluntary organizations.

Dorothy says: "I was keen to get pregnant straight away, but I was persuaded against that, to give Brian and me time to get fit. I had a thorough physical overhaul, including a blood test. I had had a rubella antibody test the year before. The doctor wanted to know whether Brian and I smoked, and our method of birth control; couples on the Pill are advised to come off it six months before trying for a baby."

"We were encouraged to exercise more, and the doctor wanted to know whether Brian had ever worked with chemicals. However, to write down everything we ate and drank for a week. The doctor was especially interested in my weight, and concerned that I should not be slimming."

The questionnaire results were fed



The well-planned baby: Mrs Dorothy Phillips with baby Nicky and Dr Paul Moxon

into a computer at Leeds Polytechnic. Analysis revealed that though Dorothy and Brian were eating well, they were not getting enough iron or folic acid for optimum health. They were advised to eat more liver and green vegetables, and Dorothy was given vitamin and mineral supplements to take for a month before trying to get pregnant.

They were also encouraged to keep up a mainly wholefood diet, which was not a problem because the couple normally avoid sugar eat no bread but wholemeal, and eat lots of grains, fresh fruit, and yoghurt. Both moderated their drinking and stepped up their cycling and swimming.

Dorothy became pregnant almost as soon as she tried. By the time it was confirmed she had no need to change any habits - she had done that months before. The tale ended happily with the birth of 9lb 12oz Nicky, the clinic's first baby. His largeness particularly thrilled Dr Moxon, who says there's a correlation between low birth weight and small brain size and the likelihood of developmental and educational problems.

Dorothy and Brian's routine may seem cranky, but it could soon become the norm. The Health Education Council is now in the process of revising its pregnancy literature to encourage all couples

contemplating pregnancy to visit their GP three to six months before trying for a baby and to:

- discuss whether any drugs they are taking will effect a prospective baby;
- discuss their medical histories so that the GP can determine whether a screening for infection is required;
- have a rubella antibody test;
- have their blood pressures checked;
- give up smoking;
- review their diets;
- give up alcohol, or at least limit it to a maximum of two glasses of wine a week. Binge drinking, especially by the woman, is particularly discouraged: five drinks at a party are not considered to do the five-week-old brain any good at all;
- review their weight. The new thinking encourages prospective mothers to be 20 per cent heavier than was once thought necessary;
- do more exercise;
- review their birth control method. Barrier methods, such as the sheath, are preferable to the Pill;
- leave a six-month gap between pregnancies.

The move has the backing of the medical profession; a Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

report published last autumn concluded that it was "necessary" that "all women should be prepared for pregnancy before conception occurs". And the Medical Research Council is now sufficiently confident that the incidence of spina bifida can be reduced by pre-pregnancy planning to go ahead with a controversial trial to test the theory.

A change in policy in favour of pre-pregnancy counselling will, however, impose a massive extra burden on the Health Service, and it is questionable whether this can be justified. Professor Murdoch Elder, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Hammersmith Hospital, London, says: "It would not be at all fruitful. Obviously you should not go round drinking half a bottle of gin and smoking 20 cigarettes a day if you're planning a pregnancy, but this is the sort of information the media can pass on to the public."

"Screening for infection would not significantly influence the outcome of conception, because even if the doctor were to find, say, a vaginal infection, and treat it, it could recur."

"I think pre-pregnancy care is justified for those with a medical problem, but not for relatively healthy people who walk in off the street."

The problem is, argue its proponents, how do you define healthy?

Dr Philip Barlow, environmental health lecturer at the University of Aston in Birmingham, claims, for instance, "that the level of daily intake of both copper and zinc in typical western diets is very close to estimated minimum requirements for these metals."

There are even those who argue that while the Health Education Council's initiative is a step in the right direction, a gigantic leap is needed. Mrs Belinda Barnes is one, so four years ago she founded Foresight, a charity to promote pre-pregnancy care. Foresight has grown to 5,000 members, with a network of 21 doctors running clinics privately throughout Britain.

Foresight's programme is similar to Dr Moxon's, but a snippet of hair rather than a week's diet is analyzed to detect mineral intake. Foresight places great emphasis on hair analysis, but while Foresight doctors such as Patrick Kingsley are convinced of the efficacy of this technique, others, such as Dr James Withalls, are dubious about it, saying they have had conflicting results.

Details apart, however, all agree on one thing: a little planning is a small price to pay for a better chance of a healthy baby.

Ruth Winter

TALKBACK

A matter for gratitude

From Anita Graham-Dixon, The Old School, Ashal, nr. Bedford, Oxon.

I am glad that Beryl Downing's breast cancer (First Person, April 20) proved to be curable by a segmental mastectomy followed by radiotherapy. However, speaking as a woman whose only choice, a few years ago, between life and death was to undergo the radical alternative, I found her remark that "I could not have borne to meet myself in the bathroom mirror everyday for the rest of my life and be disgusted by my mutilation" rather insensitive. Also, it may have the unintended effect of frightening some women off making a decision which could save their lives.

I am as conscious of my appearance as the next woman, but I assure Miss Downing that a radical mastectomy, performed by a surgeon whose judgment one trusts, is something which one comes in due course entirely to accept, almost to forget about (as do one's friends), and above all to be eternally grateful for.

Restoring self-esteem

From Mrs Barbara C. Henderson, 36 Mills Spur, Old Windsor, Berks.

It was good to read of Beryl Downing's robust and positive attitude about breast cancer, but I was sorry that she should say that she would be "disgusted by my mutilation" when she referred to the possibility of a radical mastectomy. I know that these emotive words may well have lowered the morale of those women who have had this operation and are struggling to come to terms with it and trying not to think of it as either disgusting or mutilating.

For those who do, I think the possibility of a silicone implant by a plastic surgeon should be considered, as this is often done either privately or under the NHS. I have had this done, having had two mastectomies 10 and 4 years ago, and although one implant was very successful and the other not quite so, it is a real restorative to one's self-esteem to be "balanced" bodily.

Further information about this operation along with other help and advice can be obtained from the Mastectomy Association.

Licensing Depo Provera

From Marlene Winfield, Dalkon Shield Association, 24 Pashall Road, London NW5.

Dame Josephine Barnes' testimony (April 26) to the hearing on the licensing of Depo Provera throws up some important issues which go beyond the scope of the hearing. She complains of "unwarrantable interference" with a doctor's freedom to prescribe and the implication that doctors are "unreliable" and "act unethically."

Our present system of adverse reaction reporting is efficient enough to allow doctors the degree of autonomy that Dame Josephine seems to be advocating? One need not look back further than the Open score of last year for an example of the failure of the system to keep track of the side effects of a relatively new drug.

Contraceptives present a particular difficulty for doctors in prescribing because no alternative is without its risks either of pregnancy or to health. Therefore, a certain amount of minimizing of risk must be part of any advice given by the doctor. Unfortunately, as in the case of the Dalkon Shield IUD, there may also be some degree of minimizing of symptoms after prescription in the absence of a good alternative.

Although very few of those who have been injured by contraceptives would say that their doctors behaved unethically, there does exist in this area a need for very careful consideration of risk, close monitoring of symptoms resulting from use, and a high level of awareness on the part of doctors of the early signs of something going wrong. I would question whether any of these criteria are at present met sufficiently well to allow doctors the degree of freedom which Dame Josephine is advocating in the case of Depo Provera.

The history of contraception since the days of barrier methods has followed the pattern of new development - great demand - adverse reactions - new development - great demand - adverse reactions - and so on. Until a contraceptive is developed which can be prescribed with impunity or until a great deal more is known about the contraceptives that are prescribed now, contraception should not be an area where each doctor is left to exercise his or her own judgment however well-intentioned he or she may be.

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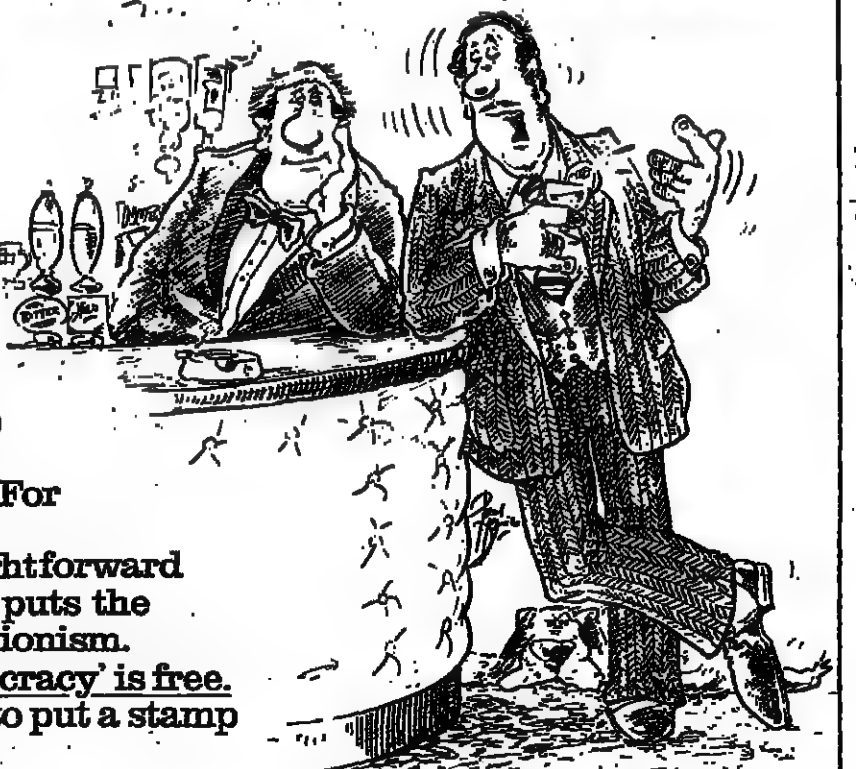
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THE TIMES DIARY

Double event

Jacobo Timerman, the former Argentine newspaper publisher, was on his way to the New York opening of the film version of his account of Argentine persecution, *Prisoner Without a Name, Call Without a Number*, when he heard that his son Daniel had been imprisoned in Israel a second time for refusing to serve with the armed forces in Lebanon. Daniel, one of only two objectors ordered a second time to Lebanon, had said he "did not want to do to civilians what the Argentine army had done to my father". The proceeds of Timerman's premiere in New York are to be donated to the Mothers of the Plaza del Mayo, who agitate in Buenos Aires on behalf of "the disappeared".

Time out of joint

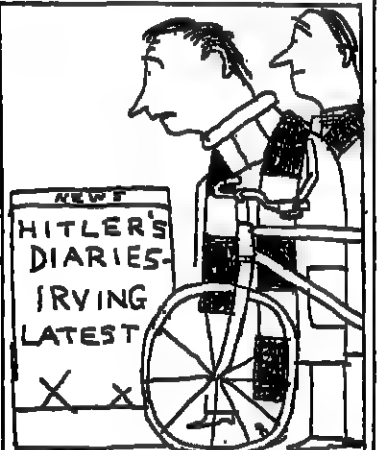
The newly published *Fisher Guide to Britain*, edited by the president-elect of the Society of American Travel Writers, talks of England losing cricket Test matches against Scotland, Wales and Ireland, puts Rugby Union clubs in Rugby League's league and says of the former home of *The Times*: "The awesome daily, still going strong, was moved to a different location, but a bronze sundial by Henry Moore is set outside to commemorate the place of birth." Awesome daily is all right, and still going strong is fine, but that Henry Moore bronze disappeared within days of *The Times* leaving Printing House Square. It was sold by the building's new owners before our former management remembered to claim it, and now decorates the forecourt of the IBM Arthur K. Watson International Education Center at La Hulpe, in Belgium.

● A sign in Alton, Hampshire, says: "Remember your nearest Job Centre at Cross and Pillory Lane."

Offside

Know your enemy? The Danish soccer union has apologized officially for an information sheet it distributed before the European Nations Cup match between Denmark and Greece in Copenhagen last week. The sheet, compiled by Radio Denmark's soccer expert, Fritz Ahlstrom, described sex crimes and other violations allegedly committed by players in the Greek national and junior teams. Greek officials had claimed a foul saying that official sports information should be restricted to "pertinent facts". Impertinent or not, Denmark won 1-0.

BARRY FANTONI



"I'll never be much of an historian. I find it so hard changing my mind."

● Mentar Software of Sheffield have devised a computer program called *Scrambler* for teaching spelling. Their circular to head-teachers advertising the fact observes: "Poor spelling tends to be self-perpetuating. It then spells unduly 'unduly' and in one of the exercises refers to the 'Faulklands'."

Island home?

A planning application now at Guildhall will, if granted, provide the only privately occupied, Wren residence in the City of London. Filed by the building design and development company, Blashford and Peto, it is for turning the Wren church tower of St Alban, Wood Street, into a single dwelling with five floors. St Alban's was built by Wren between 1682 and 1685 but wrecked by bombs in December, 1941. The nave was subsequently demolished, but the tower stonework was restored and left as an empty shell on a road island in the middle of the widened street. Though the entrance lobby on the ground floor is only 12ft square, the way step out toward the top, so that by the reception room planned for the fifth floor the measurement is a respectable 15ft by 15, making it an unusual, but highly desirable, home.

Another London tower, one of the city's best-known river-side landmarks, is threatened by a planning application. The Oxo tower is part of the empty Stamford Wharf on the South Bank just west of Blackfriars Bridge. Albert Moore, architect, overcame LCC objections to advertising by incorporating the product name into the fabric. The magenta stained glass windows spell Oxo on all four sides of this witty Art Deco building, which relieves a rather grim stretch of river bank. It will be pulled down if permission is granted for a large office building proposed by the Greycoats/Commercial Estates consortium. Oxo lovers who want to put beef into the campaign to save it should write to 22 Roswell St, SE1.

PHS

No law unto themselves

by David Lederman

In March last year a 59-year-old tax consultant employed by a City firm for a number of years was convicted of fraud. He had no previous convictions. It was agreed that the most he could have got away with was £800. He received a year's imprisonment.

As a result he was ruined. Dismissed from his job, he lost his pension rights and, at that age and with a conviction, his chances of finding similar work were virtually nil.

In mitigation at the trial, it was said that if ever there was a case for not sending such a man to prison, this was it. With our prisons overflowing, was not this an obvious case not to impose such a sentence? The judge disagreed, and the Court of Appeal agreed with him.

Anyone, such as myself, who occasionally sits on the bottom rung of our judicial system as an assistant recorder, knows the basis of this "system" of justice. A tariff has grown up for robberies of one kind or another: 10 years for a serious robbery with weapons; 15 for a robbery well planned by professional criminals; five years for a mugger who leaves a little old lady concussed.

But who created this tariff? The statutes give the judges an unlimited power of

sentence: the penalties for robbery go up to imprisonment for life - not much help. The answer is, a gradual consensus among crown court judges, assisted by pronouncements from the Court of Appeal. But why 10 years? Why 15 years? Why five? Why not seven years, 11 or three?

To us, not serving the sentence, this may appear superficial, an insignificant juggling of figures. But to the man convicted, every year, every 12 months, every 365 days in a cell, these figures count for a great deal. And so they do for his wife and children.

Whether the sentence is suspended or not seems to depend to a large extent on whether the judge feels the defendant would be "getting away" with it or whether it would make nonsense of a long trial.

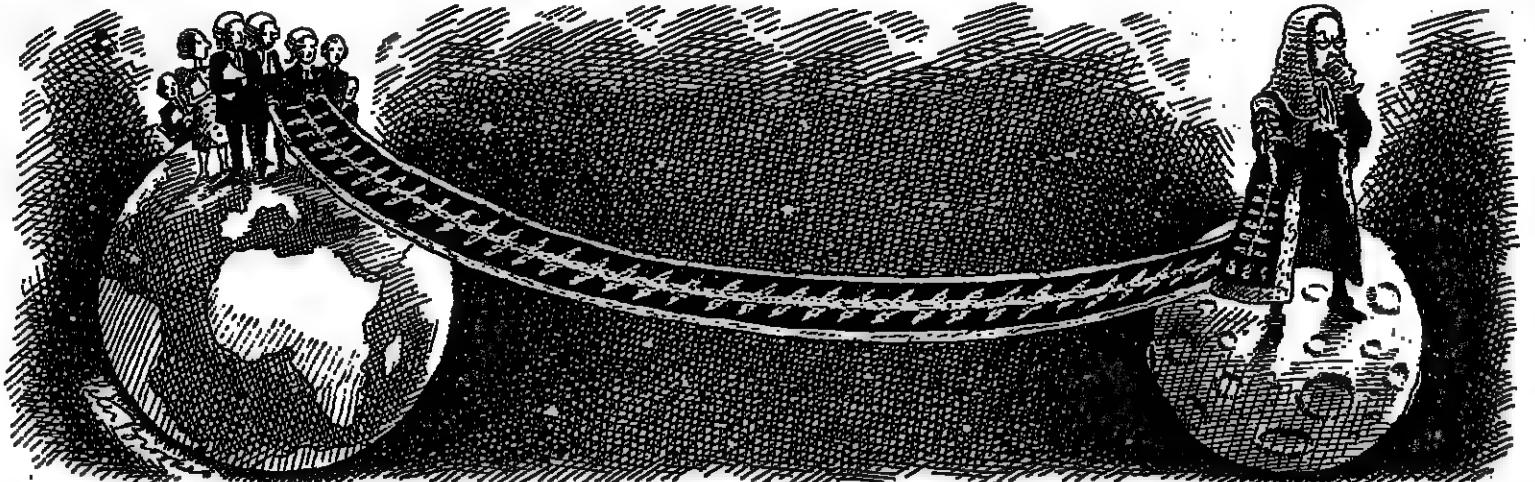
The complaint that I make is that there is no proper system of the administration of justice. Judges do not follow up their sentences to see the result. No individual organization provides them with informed opinion as to what the minimum effective sentence should be. All they get are conflicting statements by politicians that they should impose heavy sentences on football hooligans, coupled with pronouncements that as our prisons are overcrowded they should avoid, if possible, sending

people to prison. Judges tend to ignore such advice.

Of course, they do get some assistance. Probation officers and psychiatrists compile reports which may or may not influence the judge. He is certainly not bound by them. He remains isolated, conscious of the "tariff", and unless there is something extraordinary, he follows it. What more can he do?

The present situation would be improved, I suggest, if judges were removed from their isolated positions on the bench and became directly involved with penologists, social workers, probation officers, prison governors and solicitors and barristers on the shop floor of our judicial system. This should be compulsory for all.

It is no longer satisfactory to have judges appointed from the Bar (plus the few former solicitors) and immediately elevated into that remote realm known as the "judiciary". One learns a lot on the bench, but that learning should be pooled and shared with all those other people who have to look after the prisons. To achieve a real "system", everyone mentioned earlier must belong to one central organization - central in the sense that it forces us all to become combined in the administration of justice.



The Falklands: why we were beaten

As a commission of inquiry into the Falklands war prepares to meet in Buenos Aires, a senior Argentine officer directly involved in the conflict agreed to talk to Andrew Thompson of *The Times*. He insisted on total anonymity

The officer said he had been informed by General Galtieri - who is now in prison - of the plan to occupy the islands in the first days of March, 1982. "I would have been less surprised if the order had been to prepare a commando operation against Punta Arenas, the Chilean military base. It surprised me because the diplomatic negotiations over the islands' future seemed to be progressing, and I was worried because the Argentine armed forces were not fully prepared for operations on the islands. I told Galtieri of my doubts, but he answered that the political and diplomatic aspects of the plan were well looked after by the military junta and the foreign ministry.

The officer spent some time discussing the attitude of the Falklanders to the Argentine occupation. "They had been brought up to believe that we were oppressors, so it was natural that they would resent us," he said. "For a start, they dislike Anglo-Argentines intensely. The hardest time came from those directly linked to the British colonial system. Some young islanders carried out small acts of non-cooperation. And, of course, the presence of uniformed troops and military equipment was also a shock to a community used to living in a tranquil, isolated existence."

Despite this, he believed that with time a good relationship could have been developed. "At one meeting, I told the keepers we had plans to install a fishery and a seaweed plant, which could provide up to 30 jobs. One Falklander asked if the jobs would be given to Argentines from the mainland. I said: 'No, they would be for the islanders.' They then asked whether Argentines would receive such special treatment. And I said: 'No, because having the Argentine flag over the islands was more than enough.'"

As for the behaviour of Argentine troops and conscripts, he said: "We had only minor incidents - our kids killing sheep for food, or entering houses without permission. In some cases relations between the conscripts and the locals were very good. And I am proud to say that during the whole war there was no major incident, such as an Argentine soldier raping a local girl, or anything like that. We paid for everything we used. The Falkland Islands Company seemed very happy so long as they got their money."

Though not directly involved in the diplomatic negotiations, the officer said it was clear by late April that negotiations were not going well and that "some form of class war was likely. When General Galtieri visited the islands, he said that the

British recapture of South Georgia did not seem enough for United Kingdom public opinion, and that further actions were likely. The sinking of the cruiser, General Belgrano, had effectively closed negotiations over the peace plan of President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru, the officer said. "But I think it was a mistake to shut the door completely on negotiations then. Days afterwards our air force hit the Sheffield with an Exocet. Our government could have become more flexible after that, once we had shown we were capable of giving as good as we got."

The essential problem of the war, the officer said, was that it was impossible with the available troops and equipment to mount a proper defence. "We had to do the best with what we had. We had identified nine or 10 places where the British forces could start their landing. If we placed important detachments at all those positions, we would be spread too thin."

The officer said the Argentine forces had suffered three big disadvantages: lack of helicopters, lack of long-range artillery, and lack of night-fighting experience. "After San Carlos," he added, "the British paratroopers marched all the way to the hills around Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) in about eight days. They had heavy packs, but the task force used helicopters continuously to carry artillery and supplies. At that time we had about 10 helicopters left. Some had been shot down by Harriers. The largest, a Chinook, which can transport heavy equipment and troops, had engine trouble."

This, combined with the British artillery's greater range, drastically cut the feasibility of a counter-attack.

"If we went out to meet the attacking forces, we would be sending troops forward without proper artillery support. And if we spread out from Puerto Argentino, we would be extending the front and diluting its firepower. We have been criticized for not counter-attacking, but if we had moved out in that fashion, the British could have jumped over our positions with helicopters, cutting off our troops. "We did the only thing that seemed possible in the circum-

stances: concentrate our forces outside Puerto Argentino, and meanwhile send out small commando groups to harass the British forces and send back information. Many of those commando operations were successful."

It had been impossible to counter the devastating British artillery fire. "The British guns were equipped with electronic devices which, automatically correct the range and direction after each salvo. Ours had a much smaller range, and we had to use the classic system of shooting to the right, to the left, behind, and in front of each objective before establishing precisely the angle of fire. By that time, they would be almost upon us."

"Like most Latin American armies, we are trained to fight by day," the officer added. "The British, however, could keep up artillery barrages and helicopter operations right through the night. Towards the end, the British had another advantage: continual night-time shelling from task force ships."

The officer said that General Mario Menendez (military governor of the islands), faced with the encirclement of Port Stanley, contacted General Galtieri to tell him it was impossible to maintain the position and that Argentina should accept resolution 502 of the United Nations. Galtieri had refused, saying: "You are in the field, you know your responsibilities."



General Menendez "resentment that he surrendered"

General Menendez received a radio message from General Moore offering a ceasefire from 1300 hours on June 14, and after consulting his direct commander (the head of the Fifth Army Corps in Patagonia), accepted it.

Many Argentines, the officer said, resent Menendez for having surrendered. "But the battle was already lost," the officer insisted. "What would have been the point of prolonging the death and mutilation?"

The problem had been the triumphalist tone of Argentine press reports. "Argentines had been told we were winning the war. There was a climate of euphoria completely unrelated to what was happening in the theatre of operations. And certain people had been saying in public that the Argentine flag would never be taken down, even if it meant 4,000 or 40,000 deaths."

"Don't misunderstand me. I have never questioned the political decision to occupy the islands. The Malvinas (Falklands) were, and shall be Argentine. I did my duty to the best of my ability. But it was impossible to win in our situation. What is important now is to defend the reputation of the armed forces. That is what the inter-forces commission is investigating: what happened, and why. This has to be known by Argentine public opinion, which, taken from the heights of euphoria to sudden depression, has a distorted view of what happened."

A charge rejected by the officer is that Argentine officers did not fight. "That is not true," he said. "There were many cases of heroism. And some of our conscripts spent two months in trenches, in the wet and the cold, and when the time came they fought to their ability. The performance of army units was in some cases excellent, in other cases good, and in others not so good. That happens in most wars."

Having met British officers after the fall of Port Stanley, he said that there was no real hatred, of the kind that existed during the Second World War between the Allies and the Nazis, or between the North Americans and the Japanese. The ceasefire was at 1300 hours, but the final agreement between Menendez and Moore was not reached until about 1900 hours. It is difficult to imagine what would have happened had agreement on terms and conditions not been reached.

"The British also seemed relieved it had stopped. Our officers and theirs were already talking in the streets, sharing impressions. They had quite a few who could speak Spanish. General Moore is an outstanding person, in professional and human terms."

Out on the quartiles

New words for old, by Philip Howard

A new and trendy science that their technical terms are irresistible to journalists and other bower birds of language. We pick them up, and get them wrong, thus annoying the statisticians and obscuring the important truths that they have to tell us. We are doing just this at present with the statisticians' words ending in -ile, spreading confusion, and destroying the usefulness of the words.

Here is an example of the popular misuse, from the first leader. I regret to say, in the greatest newspaper in the world, published not a million miles from Gray's Inn recently: "A broad guarantee to keep pay within the upper quartile of manual earnings." That is a striking use of the new vague word *quartile*. There is a boring old word that conveys the meaning intended better: viz. "quarter". What the leader meant was "within the upper quarter", or, in

other, statisticians' words, "above the upper quartile".

A distribution of values, such as pay rates or whatever, has four quarters and three *quartiles*, which are the points of division between the quarters. This was the definition by the founding fathers of statistics, who invented the concept because they had a use for it. It is not a concept likely to be of everyday use to ordinary citizens in their daily business of watching the bill being added up at the supermarket, or considering the odds in a by-election or the Boat Race.

The middle *quartile* also has the technical name of the "median"; another grossly abused term. To say "in the upper quartile" is just as wrong as to say "in the upper median", when what you mean is "in the upper half".

Precisely the same mistake is spreading like the measles with

tertiles, quintiles, deciles, percentiles, and the other statisticians' words ending in -ile. These are useful words for statisticians in their mystery, though not of much use for the rest of us. It looks as though we shall destroy them and make them mean something quite different, for which perfectly good other words already exist.

Unfortunately the latest *Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary* is making things worse by giving both the correct and incorrect definitions, each backed with suitable quotations, some of them from people who should have known better. Lexicographers are in business to record language, not to pass judgment on it. There comes a stage when a misuse has to be reclassified as a change of language, but it is possible to believe that we have not yet quite reached that stage with *Quartile*, *pace* Oxford. If we have, the statisticians are just going to have to invent some new jargon, which we can then misappropriate, misunderstand, and muck up.

Philip Howard's *Weasel Words* will be published by Corgi on May 27.

John Vincent

Gandhi, Britain's gift to India

Why has the film *Gandhi* become the thinking man's *Gone With The Wind*? Because it offers Victorian values, spiritual leadership (however suspect), a Christ substitute. Gandhi, with his Tolstoy Farm and his Food Reform, was a recognizable type of Victorian liberal crank. Only the luck of birth saved him from doing Arts and Crafts in Leitchworth. He is a prime example of late Victorian secular religiosity. This is what the public hungers for but does not get from the decorous house-masters Cardinal Hume, or from that genial man of sense Dr Runcie.

The Gandhi phenomenon has little to do with India, that great exporter of moral conservatism to these shores (a case of coals to Newcastle, surely). Britain decided to forget India in 1948. What we like about Gandhi is that he like Macaulay exported our secular liberal ideals to India. We are admiring ourselves in Gandhi. To the charm of religiosity, he adds the claim of being the last western cultural imperialist.

Modern techniques go much further in denying India's identity. Some say Indians are poor and therefore belong to the Third World, an economic category illicitly used as a cultural description. Others say Indians are black, and exist only in the context of a broader blackness. Both are ways of not accepting the reality of India: both are forms of cultural imperialism. One can only protest against such sorry nonsense whenever it occurs.

The film queues for Gandhi say something about public appetites. Not only does the public want to see goodness and wisdom, it wants to see those qualities exhibited in connexion with public affairs. Heaven knows, we have tried to cure this morbid desire. We have given the public the Consumer Society, the Permissive Society, the range of the Mediterranean; and yet they still want to see goodness and truth made flesh in public figures.

Longing for moral beauty should not be directed towards politics. But, and it is a great fact, it is so directed, at least among thinking men. Public life has to accept this. It was not always so. In the days of Pitt, Peel, or Palmerston, it was enough if you did the work. You did not have to set up as a moral teacher.

But in the last century, with the fading of aristocracy and religion, a new mantle has fallen upon premier and monarch. Thus the present Queen, like her father and grandfather, genuinely expresses that dutiful respectability which is the outlook that divides Britain least.

The Crown is unnoticed as a moral teacher because it teaches what everybody accepts, but in doing so it fulfils perhaps the "most important" of all its national functions.

With prime ministers, the tension between job description and public

expectation is much greater. A prime minister has to chair committees, to master enormous quantities of paper, to assess opinion, to present a case. Anything else is really time off. It is the sort of job that would suit an energetic barrister. Morality and intensity count less than industry and stamina in the modern executive premier-ship. There is little value in a prime minister who is better than the ordinary citizen; a mildly bad man would serve better to keep the papers moving and the consensus happy with postdated cheques on the future.

Alas, the public will not have it so. It wants those Victorian values which were nowhere more widely prevalent than in the Foot family. Why, Mr Foot himself is a Victorian citizen; a surviving echo of the literary adventurer of the John Morley type. When Mr Foot attacks Victorian values, he merely shows a becoming modesty about the rock whence he was hewn. Deprived of an aristocracy which once towered above the humble incumbents of Number 10, the spread of any effective Anglican voice which is more than a Sunday edition of *The Guardian*, the populace turns to Downing Street for the creation of moral atmosphere. Secularization has raised prime ministers from harmless drudges to creators of atmosphere.

This is probably a bad thing, but inevitable. It is no use saying that modern society needs good managers if it wants something else. A supremely good manager, like Helmut Schmidt, may fail because he cannot create ethical drama. In our valley of the blind, he who attitudinizes best is king, while the Pitz and Peels do not command the respect they would in other walks of life. Our instinct for sacerdotal rule has survived, but has ended up in a comically wrong place.

In the United States, one simply appoints a Head Attitudinist to present the decisions of the great institutions of state. Here, the dilemma is easier to state than to resolve. If the public wants moral teachers, it will probably get only empty pretensions. If it wants management, it might actually get a competent manager.

One may accept that consensus, rule by consent, a sense of identity, and social cohesion are far more difficult to maintain than before. But that is all the more reason, surely, for not heaping these tasks on a prime minister who is in committee all morning, in the House in the afternoon, and reading state papers far into the night. In the end the answer is for the public not to expect from politicians what they cannot supply, and to seek moral teaching in a less implausible quarter.

The author is Professor of Modern History at the University of Bristol.

Michael Meacher

The great divide opens up again

One Nation has until now been an important strand in Tory thinking. Perhaps the single deepest imprudence of the Thatcher years is not simply abandonment of the trend to national unity but the extent to which it has been put into reverse.

On almost all fronts, class divisions have been sharpened over the past four years, to a degree unparalleled in recent British history. The pattern is similar wherever one looks.

Almost on the day the *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary share index burst through the 700 barrier - last Wednesday - Parliament was told that seven million Britons are living in supplementary benefit poverty. The share index represented a rise of 163 per cent for shareholders since April 1979 while there has been a 60 per cent rise since mid-1979 in the numbers subject to means-tested supplementary benefit.

This graphic indication of the growing polarization of wealth and poverty is supported by other official evidence. Immediately above the supplementary benefit line are the low-paid, defined as those earning less than two-thirds of male median earnings. In 1979, fewer than 10 per cent of male manual workers were low-paid. By 1982 the proportion had increased sharply to almost one in six.

At the other end of the scale, the director on five times average annual earnings (now more than £40,000), according to Institute of Fiscal Studies calculations, about 26 per cent better off in real terms than in 1979, partly because salary rises at this level have well outstripped inflation, but mainly because of the very large income tax reductions in the top rate in 1979-80.

It is not only the market system, therefore, that has deepened income inequalities. Taxation policy has been used to reinforce them. A parliamentary answer given to me on March 15 shows that real changes in tax allowances during the past four years, over and above indexations, have left poor families - those below £100 a week - £45 worse off, while high paid persons on more than £30,000 have been left £3,650 better off.

The income-tax burden has thus shifted from rich to poor. For the average-paid family, income tax since 1979 has risen from 24 per cent to almost 28 per cent of all earnings and even more for the poorest families on half average earnings. For them, the rise has been from 12 to 17 per cent. For the highest income families at five times average earnings, there has been a large tax cut, from 52 to 43 per cent of their total earnings.

The biggest divider of all is, of course, unemployment. The manner and depth of the divide is not generally recognized. Unemployment has nearly trebled over the past four years but its impact has been far from uniform between the classes. Information for this comes from the EEC Labour Force Survey for Great Britain, though its latest figures relate to mid-1981. What they show is that when the unemployment rate overall was then 9.5 per cent, for professionals it was 2.1 per cent. But for skilled manual workers it was 8.3 per cent and for unskilled manual workers 12.9 per cent. Now the unemployment rate is 13.3 per cent overall, extrapolation suggests the rate for professionals must now be about 3 per cent, while for unskilled manual workers it may have reached 19 per cent.

The financial impact of unemployment itself is also having a polarizing effect on society. Cuts in the real level of unemployment benefits, taxation of the benefit and, most of all, the abolition of the earnings-related supplement, have together reduced the value of unemployment benefit from nearly a quarter of average earnings in 1979 to little more than a seventh.

Similar shifts have been created throughout the welfare field in general. Mortgage interest relief for owner-occupiers, who belong mostly to the better-off half of the population, has risen from £220 to £240 a household over the past four years. Rent subsidies to council tenants, who are generally among the poorer half of the population, have plummeted from £275 to only £63 a household over the same period.

In education, £55m of taxpayers' money has been spent on buying places in private schools for about 5,500 of the brightest pupils, from the maintained schools. For the other 99 per cent of children in these schools, however, public expenditure cuts have brought about, according to Government inspectors' reports, a serious deterioration in school buildings, book provision and access to special subjects for poorer children.

Mrs Thatcher said on taking office on May 4, 1979: "Where there is discord, may we bring harmony." It has not turned out like that. Class struggle was previously said to have perished in this country, lulled into oblivion by the blandishments of three decades of bi-partisan consensus. Now it is not only alive again, but very much kicking. The author is Labour MP for Oldham, West, James Curran, whose column normally appears in this space on Wednesday, is ill.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

It is exactly a year since the sinking of HMS Sheffield followed closely on that of the Argentine cruiser Belgrano. There is now again naval manoeuvring in the South Atlantic. The Argentine fleet is exercising at sea, though well clear of the exclusion zone. The cargo ship chartered by a group of bereaved Argentine families is cruising somewhere off the islands, while still threatening to intrude itself into Falkland waters against the wishes of the British authorities. Another five warships are leaving Britain to replace those on station, with the changeover conveniently timed to ensure a maximum naval presence in the South Atlantic on May 25th, Argentina's National Independence Day. In the current state of play, that date could easily be used as an occasion for an official – or even an unofficial – attempt to provide some headline-gathering harassment of the British forces.

There are two separate, though related, issues here. The first is the lesser one: how to respond to the question of the bereaved families, since beneath the Argentine propaganda plays there is a genuine humanitarian issue which has, after all, been met fully with regard to British widows and their families. Death in battle is a great unifier. Is there any reason why legitimate grief should need a passport?

However the answer to that question has to take account of the fact that normal courtesies are in suspense, entirely on account of the refusal by the Argentine Junta to declare a formal cessation of hostilities. Until they do Britain is right to insist that the Argentine mourners cannot make independent forays to the cemetery where their loved ones lie. These matters either have to be dealt with customarily through the Red Cross, or else solely by the British. Perhaps now that the British mourners have returned, the British Government should offer direct assistance to Argentinians.

tinians. It could propose to send a cargo ship from the Fleet train to ferry *bona fide* mourners from Argentina to the Falklands, and back. In that way – at relatively little cost to the British taxpayer – the humanitarian point would be met, and the logistics of an Argentine presence on the Falklands, as well as the danger of that presence upsetting the Falklanders, would both be kept firmly under British control.

Behind the politics of grief, however, lies a larger perspective, characterized by the spectacle of two rival fleets lurking in waters where they were lately in a shooting war. There is unfinished business in the South Atlantic. All the signs suggest that it will remain unfinished for a long time yet.

First there is the fact that Argentina is still in the midst of a profound political crisis, which shows no sign of abatement. While it lasts there can be no question of any reliable conversation – let alone negotiation – with Buenos Aires. Argentina is still awaiting its own equivalent of a Franks Report, though that is not likely to provide more than a temporary patch over the deep wounds which lie on a society lacerated in every limb. The armed forces are split, the Church is split, political factions form and reform, smelling power, though still far removed from reality. So Argentina domestically is thoroughly ill-prepared to tackle any questions concerning the future of the South Atlantic, whose murky and indefinite wastes were illuminated so brightly by the fireworks of the Falklands war.

Nevertheless some political voices in Britain can still be heard insisting that the Falklands option cannot last, and that negotiations must soon begin with Buenos Aires. This view is echoed, though less persistently, at the United Nations. In South American capitals it recurs, though with neither much conviction nor follow through. Sir Anthony

Parsons, who led the British delegation at the United Nations last summer, writing in the *Chatham House Quarterly* "International Affairs" has noted

"the difference between the attitudes of many states as expressed in their capitals, compared to their public positions as stated before the eyes of the world in New York. On the Latin American side, so far as I know, little or no hostility was manifested towards Britain in the majority of Latin American capitals. This contrasted strongly with the flood of rhetoric which poured out in the Security Council."

Mr Cranley Onslow, on his recent tour of South American capitals, would have encountered the same phenomenon, and drawn his own conclusions.

The question of sovereignty is not negotiable. The Argentines have a way of referring to negotiations which conceal the fact that what they really mean is a British concession on the principle and a negotiation thereafter to decide the method of hand-over. If sovereignty is disputed it should be resolved, not by force, but by resort to the international court. In their hearts, members of the United Nations know that, yet somehow in their rhetoric they seem to forget it. It will be the only way Argentina will be able to persuade Britain to discuss the question of sovereignty.

Meanwhile the possibilities of developing the resources of the South Atlantic, and maintaining some kind of naval security in the region remain uncharted. That is sad, but not too serious. The question of Antarctica does not anyway come up for review for some years, and ideas about South Atlantic security – involving Brazil, Argentina and South Africa as the core – have been around for many years without any coherent shape emerging from their conversations. In the long run there is no alternative for Britain but to exercise quiet resolution and patience until a reliable and stable Argentine government emerges from that country's long night of sorrow.

POLAND'S LAMP OF LIBERTY

The May Day clashes between police and demonstrators in the streets of Poland and further moves against prominent representatives of Polish culture such as Andrzej Walicki have called into question the Papal visit planned for June. Western policy towards the government of General Jaruzelski is also subject to reassessment. Yesterday Polish government spokesmen maintained that the demonstrations would have no effect on the Papal visit. But it was also announced that there would be no amnesty for political prisoners, despite the request of the Pope.

Solidarity leaders called for a peaceful ceremony to mark the anniversary of the May 3 Constitution, thus paying tribute to the "memory of generations of Polish patriots who fought for freedom." The liberal 1791 Constitution was short-lived because of Russian intervention, and the call to mark it by wearing ribbons in the national colours, and by maintaining a one-minute silence at noon, was sure to be resented by the Jaruzelski regime, still smarting from the Solidarity demonstrations on Sunday in which a demonstrator was killed and several injured. Polish nationalism, strong religious faith, and worker discontent make a dangerous combination for the government, which it has shown itself unable to handle without resorting to violence. It would do well to heed Lech Walesa, and begin talks with Solidarity before the violence is reciprocated.

General Jaruzelski has proved unable to restore economic and

social stability. Production is declining and living standards have dropped sharply. The numbers demonstrating in support of Solidarity, large though they were, form only the tip of a vast iceberg of popular resentment: only a small proportion of sympathizers are prepared to risk arrest, depriving their families of their breadwinner. Yet General Jaruzelski claimed on Sunday that Poland was "on the path to normalization" and said that the opposition was confined to a "pitiful fringe." He has shown no indication of wishing to reach a compromise with Walesa and other moderate representatives of the Polish public.

Thousands have left the party, and the new trade union movement sponsored by the government in a vain attempt to provide a tame substitute for Solidarity, has not even recruited the low membership level of the former official unions. It is a mere fraction of the size of Solidarity, which reached almost ten million before being banned. To refuse to negotiate with moderates like Walesa is to risk the escalation of violence and the further worsening of Poland's economic crisis.

Denouncing the continued repression in Poland, President Reagan has reaffirmed his support for Solidarity and rightly insisted that the raising of economic sanctions should be dependent on an easing of martial law restrictions. The West should continue to press the Polish authorities to end their violations of human rights and permit the population to

organize their own trade union movement.

Any slackening of sanctions as an incentive should be restricted to areas of direct help to the people of Poland, such as health and food, and should be publicized through radio broadcasts as being no concession to a still unreformed regime. The visit of the Pope is of such importance to the people of Poland that it cannot be regarded as giving any measure of legitimacy to the regime, as would the arrival in Warsaw of a Western political leader.

In the Vatican on Sunday, Pope John Paul II spoke in defence of workers' rights, and although he made no direct reference to Poland, he called for greater "solidarity, fraternity and liberty". In a message sent to the Pope, underground leaders of Solidarity look forward to his June visit to Poland. They condemn the regime's "road of violence" and maintain that their movement is a "spiritual revolution" which aims to make Poland "a stable, democratic and law-abiding country, where human and national dignity will not be trampled".

Yesterday a government spokesman confirmed that the Pope had requested a general amnesty for political prisoners in his letter to the Polish authorities formally accepting the invitation to make a second Papal visit to his native Poland. The refusal to grant an amnesty may place the Pope in a difficult position, but it is the Polish authorities who are blamed. The Pope will surely continue to speak out against wrongful imprisonment, whether in the Vatican or in Poland.

DANGEROUS PLACES

When a climber is killed or a swimmer or yachtsman drowns, that is a mishap, which is sad enough, when someone skilled with rocks or with water suffers the same fate in trying to effect a rescue, that is a sacrifice, which is felt to be a still greater loss. A tragedy like that of Mr Michael Rudall, who died sheltering an injured climber from falling rocks at the weekend initially evokes feelings of anger beside the admiration: what a waste of a brave man; someone must have blundered; it shouldn't be allowed.

Second thoughts modify these reactions, whose implications lay burdens on the consciences of those rescued or expedition leaders which may prove wholly undeserved when the facts are fully known. There are rules of prudence which it is irresponsible not to observe when venturing into dangerous places

– still more so when leading others who are less experienced. But it is the nature of dangerous places sometimes to catch all rational precautions unawares.

The more red tape is festooned over the mountains in the form of regulations to protect climbers, the less room is left for judgement. Lives might certainly be saved (some, not all) by restricting the high ground to those with official licences, imposing age limits, or announcing "the mountains are closed today" when snow is forecast. The Swiss authorities did in fact put the grim north face of the Eiger "out of bounds" for a period in the 1930s, but such restrictions could not be effectively enforced or even defined in Britain, where a morning's pleasant walk can be turned into a death-trap the same afternoon by a change in the weather.

Most mountain deaths are among the inexperienced or the obstinately rash, and training and publicity for the dangers are the best means of minimising casualties. Leaders of parties and those who appoint them have a special responsibility to ensure that knowledge and equipment are equal to foreseeable challenges. A disturbing effect of recent public spending cuts has been a sharp decline in numbers taking courses in this area, though there are signs of recovery this year. Over the last decade the number of people climbing or venturing on serious mountain walking in Britain has doubled, to about 800,000, while the number of deaths has remained fairly steady at about 40 a year. Each of those deaths is a tragedy, and no doubt some were avoidable; but it is a record that the climbing community need not be ashamed of.

Unquestioned role of the judges

From Mr A. T. H. Smith
Sir, Your Home Affairs Correspondent, Peter Evans, notes (April 26) the beginnings of "seismic changes" in our criminal justice process initiated because of doubts felt in Home Office circles about the efficacy of present forms of punishment. He reports one Home Office official as saying that the most promising way forward is "to question vigorously all proposals for new criminal offences".

One aspect of the criminalization process that is at present virtually unexamined from such questioning is the role of the judges. In theory, the criminal courts are expected to prefer the value of personal freedom when there is any doubt about how far the criminal law extends. The practice is rather different.

Recently, for example, the superior courts have held that the authorized possessor of a banker's card or credit card commits criminal deception if he or she exceeds the credit limit dishonestly, notwithstanding that the issuing house has a civil remedy for the recovery of the debt. They have also held that a person is "reckless" within the meaning of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 (and probably other statutes too) even though he did not appreciate that he was running a risk.

Parliament almost certainly did not mean the law to stretch so far. In both of these examples, there was genuine doubt about the scope of the criminal law, and in both it was resolved in favour of expanding the law.

One has considerable sympathy with the criminal courts, confronted as they are (at whatever remove) by the social activities of the anti-social. But responding, by extending the law, they may be not so much solving problems as creating the new ones of which Mr Evans writes.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. H. SMITH,
University of Durham,
Faculty of Law,
50 North Bailey, Durham.

Assembly line rebels

From Mr John Nye

Sir, Now there seems to be a truce at Cowley it is timely to probe the more fundamental causes of the problem. You report (Business News, April 27) the experiences of a Japanese assembly worker. Perhaps this indicates the paucity of *Times* reporters or indeed readers, who know from first hand the boredom of the assembly line.

I once spent six weeks as an injection moulder. The work rate is dictated by the machine, typically repeating every 45 seconds. Rarely does anything go wrong, when it does it is a welcome relief. There is no possibility of conversation and the monotony is broken only by occasional visits from the charge-hand and the tea break. Under such conditions one becomes introverted and detached from the work, which though not unduly dangerous in this case is not conducive to quality or interest.

Of course a lot is done to automate such processes. While they still remain we must either accept and pay for the eruptions of frustration they cause or seek social solutions. Resigned submission is not an acceptable condition to expect from any human worker.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NYE,
20 Court Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.

Under-age drinking

From Mr Graham P. McNally

Sir, I read with great dismay the article (April 25) by Frances Gibb, your Legal Affairs Correspondent, reporting a call by the justices' clerks for stricter legislation against under-age drinking.

I say dismay not because I disagree with the reason behind their decision, but because, once again, it is assumed that licensing and their staff can be telephoned to determine a young person's age.

One could carry the clerks' demand to its logical conclusion and make the punishment for supplying alcohol to the under-age 20 years imprisonment, but it will not change the basic fact that until the United Kingdom issues a form of identity card, this law is impossible to enforce.

Yours faithfully,
G. McNALLY,
Managing Director,
Cornish Leisure World Ltd,
Carnaby Way,
St Austell,
Cornwall,
April 25.

Mobile homes

From the Director of the National Consumer Council

Sir, On Thursday the remaining stages of the Mobile Homes Bill will be taken in the House of Commons. Attention will be focused upon a series of amendments to the Bill which have been brought forward by the Government. These will make significant changes to the Bill's structure so as to ensure that the rights intended for mobile home occupiers, such as security of tenure and the right to sell their homes on site, will be available in practice.

For several months the National Consumer Council has been pressing for changes to the Bill along these lines and is therefore delighted that the Government has responded so positively to the reservations that were widely expressed about the original proposals.

One important point remains outstanding, however. If a site owner applies to a court for the termination of an occupier's agree-

Getty Trust's concern for visual arts

From the President and Chief Executive Officer of The J. Paul Getty Trust

Sir, Having read the two articles that Geraldine Norman wrote (February 15 and 16) as a consequence of her interview with me, I can well understand some of the unhappiness expressed in the letters to the Editor in response thereto (February 21, 28). I will not attempt to refute or correct the articles in detail but I will state some matters for clarification.

I made it clear from the outset of my interview with Mrs Norman, and adhered to it throughout the discussions, that I would not engage in any discussion of what the Getty had paid for any individual art object, and while she does not attribute any reference to the price of individual objects directly to me, the tenor of the article, as interpreted by other publications and individuals, left the impression that I had indeed talked about prices. Suffice it to say that most of her "guesstimates" are quite inaccurate and invariably on the high side by substantial margins.

I made the reference to the state of conservation in your country explicitly in the context of the very unfortunate condition of works of art in many private collections. I have very high regard for the quality and professionalism of conservation in Great Britain and would not under any circumstances be critical of it. Indeed, it is of the finest in the world. My concern is that adequate resources be made available to that talent to train conservators and to do much-needed work to preserve art objects in your country that are literally disintegrating.

It is in this context that the Getty will be devoting a substantial amount of resources in an effort to enhance the quality of conservation through the establishment of the J. Paul Getty Conservation Institute. This will be focused on facilitating exchange of the most current information on experience and techniques in conservation, the advancement of scientific enquiry into conservation and the advanced training of conservators.

Third-party issue

From Mr Philip Goldenberg

Sir, The comments both of yourself (leader, April 26) and of Mr Norman St John-Stevens (letter, April 30) on the supposed unconstitutionality of an Alliance "Prime Minister-designate" have been adequately answered by Mr Vernon Bogdanor (May 3).

Mr St John-Stevens, however, in the course of allowing his political partisanship to take precedence over his normal standards as a constitutional historian, suggested that, if a person invited by the Queen to form a government failed to secure a majority in the House of Commons (in effect by being defeated on the Queen's Speech), then that person would be entitled as of right to a dissolution.

There is no authority for Mr St John-Stevens' proposition. The two

I also described at length to Mrs Norman our activities in enhancing art scholarship throughout the world through the J. Paul Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities. The focus of the center will be on the enhancement of art scholarship in its larger context and in relationship to the other humanistic disciplines and, most significantly, through a massive effort to make existing art scholarship and research more readily available to art scholars wherever they may be.

This is an enormous, expensive and frontier-breaking effort. It is part of our sense of responsibility to make a significant and unique contribution to the field of the visual arts throughout the world. It does not have the self-serving cast she gave it.

Finally, I described our efforts to enhance the quality of education in the visual arts at the public education level.

We will indeed also continue to build the J. Paul Getty Museum and its collection through the acquisition selectively of quality objects. We do not expect to become a large museum and we expect that a substantial portion of our resources over time will be applied against the other objectives I have already described. We are cautious in our acquisitions, and have a sense of responsibility for our impact on the art market in the interest of not wasting our own resources or those of others.

Whether I drink grapefruit juice or wear gold-rimmed glasses (indeed mine are silver, not gold) does little to lend substance or describe fairly the objectives and sense of responsibility of the Getty or its leadership in the field of the visual arts.

We at the Getty are prepared to be judged on our actions. We only request that they be fairly reported and interpreted.

Very truly yours,
HAROLD M. WILLIAMS,
The J. Paul Getty Trust,
1200 Century Park East,
Suite 2300,
Los Angeles,
California, USA,
April 22.

examples he cites arose respectively after the formation of a new government in mid-Parliament (Campbell-Bannerman) and following a constitutional crisis created by the House of Lords (Asquith).

Neither of them is comparable with the position which would arise if, following a general election, the Queen's nominee failed to secure a majority for the programme of his proposed government. In these circumstances, the right course, at least in the first instance, would be for the Queen to see if anybody else could form a government that could command that majority.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOLDBERG,
(Prospective Liberal/SDP Alliance Parliamentary candidate for Woking),
White Trees,
White Rose Lane,
Woking, Surrey,
May 3.

In Champion's steps?

From Mr Christopher Derrick

Sir, As an English Catholic, I find this matter of CND and Mr Bruce Kent gives me a curious sense of déjà vu.

We've been here before. In the reign of Elizabeth I, we were regarded as being politically suspect or worse. Were we not the allies and even the agents of a foreign tyranny, one that sought to extinguish the liberties of every true Protestant Englishman?

Many of us were executed as traitors on that pretext. In fact, they died for a straightforward moral principle: *raison d'état* does not justify the sin of schism. We honour those men and women as the "English martyrs".

Mr Thatcher has not yet proposed to have Mr Kent hung.

In camera

From Brigadier G. A. Hardy

Sir, On Monday, April 25, you published a letter from Mr H. Justin Evans which expressed his displeasure at the thought of being televised when giving evidence to a select committee of the House of Commons. Having recently been televised when giving evidence with two colleagues to a select committee of the House of Lords, I thought you might like to hear the other side of the coin. None of us felt in any way inhibited by the television team, who carried out their task quite unobtrusively.

At one time the Chairman, Lord Shackleton, asked the team leader if they had nearly finished televising, to which came the reply: "No my Lord, the proceedings are really

drawn and quartered; nor is Philip II of Spain very similar to Comrade Andropov. But the new moral question is exactly parallel to the old one: does *raison d'état* justify the sin of genocide, in act or in conditional intention?

Catholic moral theology answers that question as clearly as it answered the earlier one. It will be interesting to see how we respond. How many of us will act in the tradition of the English martyrs? How many will prefer to bend the knee to Caesar once again? And how many – too many, I fear – will find the question an embarrassing one and will try to have it fudged or hushed up?

Blessed English martyrs, pray for us! Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER DERRICK,
25 Park Hill Road,
Wallington, Surrey.

warning up". This was a very fair indication of the general atmosphere we experienced for more than two hours whilst giving evidence: frank, friendly, critical and forthright when necessary, contradictory amongst ourselves on occasions but at no time inhibited either by the presence of their Lordships or the cameras.

Add to this the dignity and good order which such a place and event warranted and surely you have precisely the communication required between Parliament and people which from time to time needs to be seen.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HARDY,
Deputy Director & Keeper of the Map Room,
Royal Geographical Society,
Kensington Gore, SW7,
April 27.

Milagro no object in case of peril

From Mr Eric Korn

Sir, In his address to Congress, President Reagan illuminated the perils of the Central American conflict by pointing out that El Salvador is nearer to Texas than Texas is to Massachusetts; Nicaragua is as close to Miami as Miami is to Washington. This would seem to contain an implicit claim to a "security zone" around a state equivalent to that state's greatest internal dimension.

This is a particularly foolish claim to make if one is engaged in a global controversy with the Soviet Union and shows a particular insensitivity to the USA's allies. London is nearer to Lvov than Lvov is to Kazan; Rome is nearer to Odessa than Odessa is to Gorki; Kabul is closer to Tashkent than Tashkent is to anywhere you care to mention; for the matter of that, Los Angeles is closer to Anadyr, in easternmost Siberia, than that place is to Moscow, and the USSR's "sphere of influence" would include most of the planet except for South America, Southern Africa and Australasia.

Sir, a man's "front yard" does not include the house next door, no matter how large his property. A people's right to resist oppression is inalienable, whether in Warsaw or in Salvador.

Yours etc,
ERIC KORN,
51 Lady Margaret Road, NW5,
April 30.

Probation service

From Mrs P. A. Stowe

Sir, Re your article on April 26 regarding the probation officers' one day strike: as a serving probation officer who is not a member of NAO and who did not take part in the strike, I am writing to say how utterly offensive I found the contents therein.

I would like to point out that those probation officers belonging to NAO who withdrew their services on April 27 did so not for their own interests but because they are most concerned for the future quality of the probation service. Part of our service's strength is that it has always attracted both young graduates and mid-life career changers, thus bringing into the service a wide variety of skills and experiences.

The average reduction in trainees' salaries of £437 per annum must surely prohibit some potential applicants from undertaking training. Society generally should be concerned about the future quality of our service, so I fail to see how this can be described as a "narrow issue".

Additionally, I would point out that NAO has never instigated strike action before, and on this occasion notified all appropriate persons well in advance, and certainly in Surrey they went to great lengths to ensure that every probation office and court would be manned. My colleagues who took part lost a day's pay, plus incurring travelling expenses.

Where, therefore, is the self-righteousness you write of and how have my colleagues let down clients, courts and society? Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA A. STOWE,
45 Latham Road,
South Godstone,
Surrey,
April 28.

A friend of St Helena

From Mr Gilbert Martineau

Sir, With reference to the article c March 19, "Wind of change in Britain's forgotten Falklands", I wish to state that the author, Mr Michael Croft, Director of the National Youth Theatre, came to St Helena with a letter of introduction from a London friend, that I subsequently entertained him on several occasions and discussed with him the possibility of making a stage adaptation of my essay on Lord Byron, but that I did not give him an interview, especially on the subject of "change", development or local politics in general.

It therefore deny strongly the words attributed to me in relation with the future of the island.

My feelings towards the people among whom I have lived for so long – of my own choice – are well known: I hold them in high esteem and am proud to be their friend, to the extent of considering myself as one of them.

Yours faithfully,
G. MARTINEAU
(French Consul, St Helena),
15 Rue du Commerce,
17500-Ars-en-Ré,
France,
April 19.

Gaining sanctuary

From Mr Douglas B. Hague

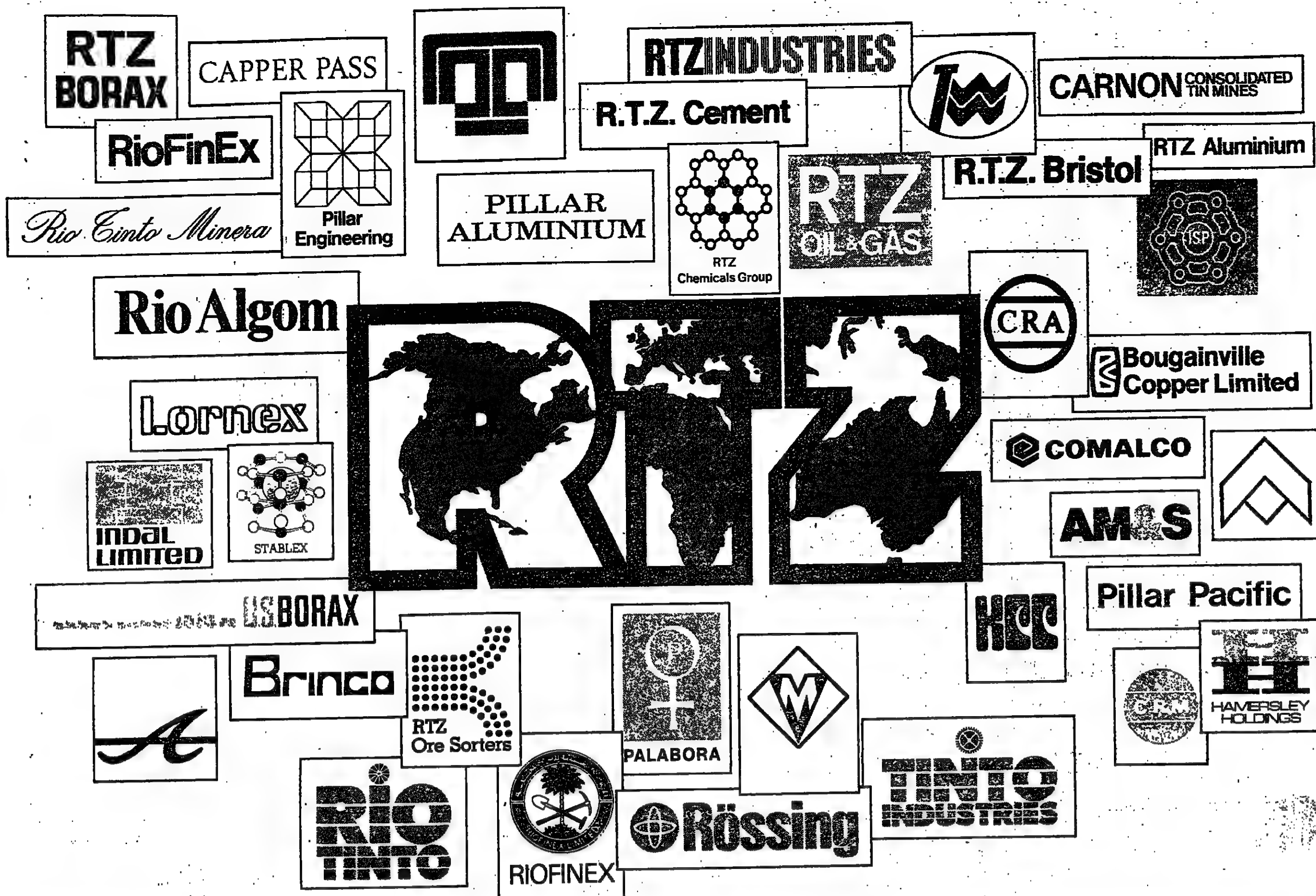
Sir, A friend of mine recently had her car stolen and it has not been recovered. Acting on my suggestion she placed an advertisement in the motoring columns of a local paper, requesting that her briefcase, containing personal items and files on which she was working, be left in any church porch. This the thieves did.

Yours hopefully,
DOUGLAS B. HAGUE,
Maeclas,
Llanafan,
Aberystwyth, Dyfed

Out in the cold

From Mr Jeremy Isaacs

Sir, On a wet Bank holiday, thousands, including many visitors to London, found the museums and galleries shut. Why? Your faithfully,
JEREMY ISAACS,
64 Wavendon Avenue, W4,
May 3.



'Our group is fortunately well spread both geographically and by product

Results

Our results this year must be looked at against a background of metal prices at their lowest real level since before the war, with many mines operating at a loss.

Our two largest investments abroad in Australia and Canada have been through a most difficult time, the recession hitting them hard; Australia in particular had for a long time an unrealistic exchange rate.

In Zimbabwe the Empress mine regrettably, but with Government agreement, has now been closed and RTZ has given Z\$750,000 to assist with a relocation and rehabilitation programme for former employees.

In Spain, Rio Tinto Minera showed a loss reflecting high operating costs and lower metal prices.

There is quite a bit of good news to report.

The Borax mine in California again produced excellent results. In Southern Africa both Rössing Uranium and Palabora made very satisfactory profits.

Most surprising in the present economic climate was the performance of our subsidiaries in this country at a time when British industry was suffering from the deepest recession since the 1930s. These included not only our newly acquired cement interests from Tunnel and Ward but also the Pillar Aluminium and Pillar Engineering groups.

Our profits are very slightly up on 1981 - better than appeared possible at the half year. Part of the improvement is naturally due to the recent weakening of the pound and part to the containment of unit costs. I believe shareholders will feel reasonably satisfied that the diverse activities of the RTZ Group have stood us in good stead during a very difficult year.

Long term demand for metals

Although the drop in demand for most metals has generally been much less than in 1974-75, this latest recession has been more prolonged than in any period since the early 1930s. Furthermore, this setback occurred after much slower growth than in the early 1970s; in some metals demand has never regained the heights then scaled.

Although the industrial countries now appear to be recovering, their demand for metals may not pick up as rapidly as in the past. Fabricators today emphasise materials conservation and miniaturisation. Substitution is a continuous and partly reversible process, but recent innovations may have hastened the switch from traditional methods.

Group results in brief	1982	1981
Group sales revenue	£3,680.4m	£3,020.7m
Operating profit	403.3m	349.9m
Profit before tax	341.0m	348.1m
Profit after tax	173.1m	173.6m
Net attributable profit	103.5m	102.3m
Earnings per ord. share	39.62p	40.42p
Dividends per ord. share		
Interim—paid	5.5p	5.5p
Final—proposed	10.5p	10.5p

These factors do not mean that total demand for individual metals will decline over the next decade but average growth rates are likely to be slower than so far experienced.

Mining and the Third World

It has now become clear that large scale mines such as Bougainville are unlikely to be developed over the next few years. The decision not to proceed with the Cerro Colorado development in Panama was taken after considerable study and demonstrates the problems involved for third world countries in developing new resources. International mining companies make a major contribution, emphasising the commercial realities of mineral development, by bringing together financial, technical and managerial expertise that these countries can seldom obtain elsewhere.

Their involvement greatly increases the likely success of new mineral development with substantial economic benefits to the host countries. Among these are higher overseas earnings, greater employment opportunities and a considerable injection of money into the economy. For local people there is the prospect of higher standards of living and greater opportunities for training, acquiring new skills and a wider education.

The Outlook

There are mounting indications that 1983's economic performance will improve on the year's earlier modest predictions. The road to an economic recovery that is broadly based enough to ensure a sustained improvement in metal prices remains strewn with potential obstacles, but at least the road now points in the right direction.

In anticipation of economic recovery, the LME prices of some metals, such as aluminium and copper, rose in January in sterling and dollar terms. Currency unrest and a spillover from speculation in precious metals contributed to the increases. Not all metals benefited and this emphasises the fragility of the revival. Prices are still at low levels in real terms, but historically and also relative to the costs of efficient mines.

On the cost side, weakening oil prices could be beneficial; other costs are also likely to rise more slowly and lower interest rates will help reduce financing costs.

In short, the signals for profits may have changed to amber, but they are not yet green. We may well have to wait until 1984 before any worthwhile recovery in the world economy comes through to those of us who provide raw materials.

Anthony Turner
Chairman

If you would like a copy of the RTZ annual report including Sir Anthony's full statement please write to: Group Public Affairs Department, 6 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD. Fact sheets on three specific aspects of the corporation's activities will be available from 26th May, 1983.

Source of each £1 of RTZ 1982 profits



RTZ

The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC

مركز من راحل

Trading stamps may return

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Trading stamps, linked exclusively to package holidays, could be back soon in a wide range of high street retailers and petrol stations.

The scheme is being put together by Holiday Stamps which has reached an agreement in principle on taking stamp books against the cost of holidays with Wakefield Fort, one of the top three travel agency chains.

Mr Geoff Corbett, Wakefield's managing director, said: "It is a good scheme with a minimal cost. It will be surprising if other travel agents do not take up the idea."

But the stamp scheme could

cause a row within the Association of British Travel Agents, the trade body for travel agents and tour operators.

ABTA has not given its blessing to the stamp scheme although the Wakefield move could mean that there will be further discussions in ABTA about it. There has been opposition within ABTA to the idea of trading stamps being used as a promotional tool because the trading margin taken by a stamp company would bite into the already tight margins on which travel agents operate.

Behind the stamps scheme is Mr David Price, the Holiday

Stamps chairman, who was involved in Greenfield stamp operations at the height of their popularity.

Mr Price has put his idea to some of the big multiple grocery chains but would not comment on the possible prospect of Tesco Stores taking up the idea. It was Tesco's dropping of Greenfield stamps which led to the decline of trading stamps as a promotional tool in Britain.

A book of the holiday stamps which would be issued by retailers with the purchase of their goods would probably be worth about 28 on redemption against the cost of a package holiday.

Foreign blow for Tootal recovery

INVESTOR'S NOTEBOOK • edited by Sandy McLachlan

Tootal Group
Year to 31.1.83
Pretax profit £14.9m (£14.8m)
Stated earnings 5.3p (5.2p)
Turnover £401m (£418m)
Net final dividend 1.25p, making 2.35p (same)
Share price 35½p, down 2p. Yield 9.5%
Dividend payable 4.7.83.

Just as Tootal began to see some pay-off from retrenchment in the United Kingdom, its overseas operations in South Africa, America and Australia have been hit by recession.

Consequently, a sharp recovery in domestic profits has been broadly offset by a downturn overseas.

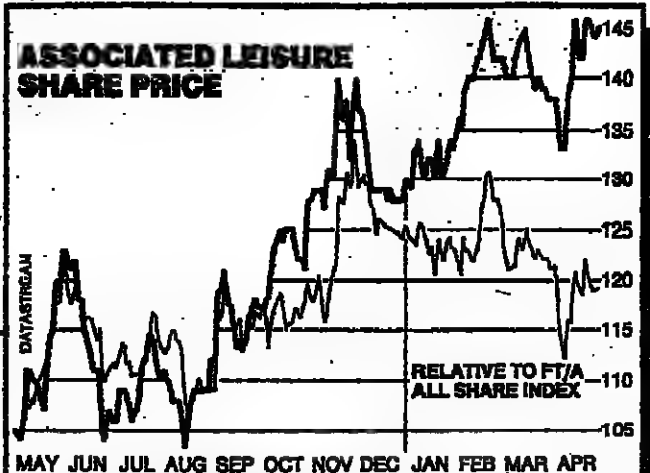
Pretax profits were barely changed at £14.9m, although the United Kingdom's tax regime has ensured a much lower group tax charge, thus earnings per share have risen from 5.2p to 5.3p.

After providing for £1.9m of extraordinary items compared with £2.6m the previous year, and paying an unchanged dividend, Tootal has also managed to transfer £3.3m to reserves. The previous year there was a £24.9m deficit at the bottom line.

In the United Kingdom, Tootal's two-year strategy of cutting out loss-makers and concentrating on more specialised areas in the textile and clothing industry has led to a near doubling of British trading profits from £8.6m to £15.8m, with about half the improvement due to loss-elimination.

In particular, the clothing division, which is a big Marks & Spencer supplier, recovered strongly last year. And while there are still problems in the United Kingdom, Tootal is confident that the existing operations have a future.

Arguable, Tootal should have reduced some of the far overseas. However it could not have foreseen that the Australian authorities would block the £24m sale of its 49.9 per cent stake in Bradmill Industries. However it is now taking action. The top executives of both the American and South African operations have been removed and numbers em-



Associated Leisure
42 weeks to 21.8.82
Pretax profit £5.52m (£3.78m)
Stated earnings 10.83p (9.38p)
Turnover £48.23m (£42.8m)
Net final dividend 3p making 5p.
Share price 145p, up 1p. Yield 4.9%.

The acquisition a year ago by Associated Leisure of Smiths Happiness Spencers, the coach holiday business, has cast a

spanner in the group's work of preparing the year end results.

A change in the group's year end to take account of the seasonal nature of the holiday business has left pretax profit for the 42 weeks to January 2 at £5.52m, against £3.78m for the year to March 1982.

Profits for calendar 1982, taking account of a full year from SHS, would have been £6.3m to leave earnings per share after a 46 per cent charge of 12.48p.

There will continue to be slight bias in the group profits now that it has a holiday business, with a 45 to 55 per cent split in favour of the second half. The dividend, too, is complicated by the change of year end. The recommended final payout of 3p per share would have been 4.2p if the group had been reporting for a full 52-week period, the board says. This would have increased the total dividend by 12.7 per cent, to leave the company's shares selling on a yield of 6.1 per cent.

Almost all the improvement in profits last year came from SHS, which is turning out to be an exceptionally adroit purchase for Associated. After a slight decline in volume for calendar 1982, bookings so far this year are up 5 per cent and are expected to finish the season that far ahead. This, coupled with an average price increase

of 5 per cent, will push the company's profits nicely ahead by this calendar year end.

The clouds all appear to be over the group's traditional fruit machines business, where last October's swinging duty increases helped to push the size of the amusement machines market down 10 per cent last year.

Associated, however, claims to have minimized the effect of this by rationalizing its product range and geographical distribution and is looking to more than maintain last year's trading profits of £3.3m in 1983.

The gaming Board is expected at least to double the £1 minimum cash payout per machine towards the end of this year. Experience shows that an improvement in the payout dramatically improves the take from the machine and, therefore, the rental charge.

With these factors working for the group, the 4.9 per cent yield is better than it looks.

A 41 per cent downturn in pretax profits to £14.8m for 1982 at Fosco Minsep, the metallurgical and specialist chemicals group, was not enough to dampen the City's enthusiasm for the company's shares. The City was expecting worse from a range of activities which depend heavily on depressed British, American and Japanese steel industries and the shares were up 9p to 151p on the news. At this price the shares yield 6.6 per cent, but should be seen as a recovery bet for 1984 rather than 1983 which will see only a modest improvement in profits compared with 1982.

Ward White Group
Ward White Group, whose recent acquisitions have turned it from a footwear manufacturing and engineering group into a predominantly retailing operation, outstripped most market expectations by £500,000 or more when it announced a 13 months pretax profit of £3.34m to January 31 from £3.5m for

the previous 12 months to the end of December. The alteration in the year end is to take into account its new retailing status.

Market sentiment was also helped by a 10 per cent dividend increase, most people were looking for same-again payout, and the shares rose 4p to 101p for a yield of 4.43 per cent.

The story of the second half of the year has been an improvement in retailing profits (with a measure of acquisition profits contributing), improved overseas results and a reduction in losses on the engineering side.

Crysal balls for the next 12 months are cloudy at the moment. The group starts the current year with 360 footwear retail stores in the United Kingdom, with 90 at the start of last year. This week will see the announcement of a small acquisition taking the group into sports goods retailing, and further expansion is expected in this area.

The first acquisition will be a privately owned chain in Bristol operating 'six stores, but the plan is to expand this operation by other takeovers. The sports goods field is a highly competitive market, with highly specialist retailers and big store-within-store operations, both vying for the fluctuating disposable income in the field.

In the US the £13.6m acquisition of Hoffheimer last August added 44 stores in Virginia and North Carolina to the 54 which Ward already operated on the West Coast.

Assuming that shoe retailing does reasonably well and backing the management's ability, shares could do well relative to the market in the medium term.

Granville & Co. Limited. (Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited) 27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market									
1982/83	1981/82	Company	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield	P/E	Dividend
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	-	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2	-
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CUS	132	-	10.0	6.6	-	-	-
74	57	Airgroup Group	62nd	-	6.1	9.2	17.7	17.7	-
46	29	Armstrong & Rhodes	29	-	4.3	14.8	3.5	-	-
325	197	Barclay Bank	325	-	11.4	3.5	13.7	17.2	-
145	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	145	-	15.7	10.3	-	-	-
270	210	Clindio Group	210	-	17.6	8.4	-	-	-
86	20	Debenhams Services	90	-	6.0	12.0	3.3	-	-
97	77	Frank Hurrell	97	-	8.1	8.7	-	-	-
96	75	Frank Hurrell P/Old 87	96	-	8.7	9.0	10.7	11.4	-
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	-	7.1	11.3	3.9	6.2	-
55	34	George Baur	34	-	-	-	-	9.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Proc Castings	77	-	7.3	9.3	-	-	12.4
166	100	Isis Conv Pref	166	-	15.7	8.4	-	-	-
146	94	Jackson Group	146	-	7.5	5.1	4.5	9.3	-
216	111	James Burroughs	216	-	9.6	4.4	13.8	17.6	-
250	148	Robert Jenkins	180	-	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8	-
83	54	Scrummings	89	-	5.7	8.3	9.0	10.8	-
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	114	-	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.8	-
29	21	Unilever Holdings	28	-	0.46	1.4	-	-	-
83	64	Walter Alexander	67	-	1.4	9.6	4.8	6.9	-
270	214	W. S. Yates	265	-	17.1	6.3	4.1	8.5	-

The New Throgmorton Trust PLC

The pro forma net asset value attributable to each new Capital Share to be issued under the terms of the reconstruction, based on the company's balance sheet as at 28.4.83, was 62p per Share.

COMPAGNIE BANCAIRE

Incorporated in France
Société Anonyme
Incorporated in France with limited liability

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

In accordance with the authority provided by resolutions of the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on 28th April, 1981, the Board of Management has decided that the share capital of the Company be increased from 688,855,343 to 854,819,500 by the application of the sum of £170,963,900 (amounting to the credit of the Company's reserves) in paying up in full 1,709,639 new shares of £100 and by the allotment of the same free from all encumbrances to the shareholders.

Such 1,709,639 new shares numbered 6,868,375 to 8,578,013 inclusive, carry the right to dividends in respect of all periods after 31st December, 1982 and are issued subject to the provisions of the statutes of the Company in all other respects. Certificates will be issued with Coupon No. 33 attached.

The new shares will rank pari passu and form a single class with the existing issued shares. Both the new and the old shares will participate to the same extent in the profits for all financial periods after 31st December, 1982 and in any repayment or partial repayment of the nominal amount of their capital.

In accordance with the provisions of article 19 of the statutes of the Company, as regards both the assets and the profits of the Company, all such shares carry the right in proportion to the amount of capital represented by each share, to the payment of equal net sums in any distribution or capital repayment, whether in a liquidation or otherwise, so that for this purpose all liabilities to tax which may be assumed by the Company and the benefit of exemptions from tax which may accrue directly to the Company will be deemed to be aggregated and apportioned equally among the shares.

Such 1,709,639 new shares will be allotted among the holders of the existing issued shares, numbered 1 to 8,838,555 inclusive, on the basis of 1 new share for every 4 existing shares held, ignoring fractional entitlements.

Shareholders who would be entitled to fractions of a new share may assign their rights to fractional entitlements to another such holder, save that no joint allotment will be made and the Company will not recognise more than one holder for a single share.

The right to receive an allotment will be represented by Coupon No. 32 attached to the existing issued shares.

On and after 5th May, 1983 such coupon will cease to be valid as a dividend coupon.

The right to receive an allotment will be exercised:

- a - for shares deposited with SICOVAM, by rights vouchers or certificates issued under SICOVAM's usual conditions;
- b - for bearer shares, by the surrender of Coupon No. 32 and
- c - for registered shares by the production of the certificates for denoting title with the stamp of one of the paying agents mentioned below.

As required by law, the right to receive an allotment will be negotiable in the same way as shares. "Bons de droits" will be available on demand (on and after 5th May, 1983) to registered shareholders existing in all or part of their rights.

A holder of existing issued shares may transfer his right to receive an allotment of new shares. The transferee will then become subrogated to the rights and obligations of the original holder as regards the exercise of such right to receive an allotment.

The new shares will be issued, to the order of the allottee, in registered or bearer form.

Requests for allotment may be made on and after 5th May, 1983, free of charge, at the following paying agents' offices:

In France: Société Générale
Crédit Lyonnais
Banque Paribas
Banque Worms
Crédit du Nord
Banque Indosud
Banque Boige (France)
Banque Nationale de Paris
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Foncier de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Vermeil et Commerciale de Paris

In the United Kingdom: S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Société Générale
Crédit Lyonnais
Banque Paribas

where the appropriate forms will be available.

The unconsolidated Balance Sheet of the Company at 31st December, 1982, certified correct, was published in the Bulletin des Annonces Légales Obligatoires dated 28th March, 1983, page 1060.

Application is being made for quotation in Paris of the 1,709,639 new shares, numbered 6,868,375 to 8,578,013 inclusive, and of the rights to receive the allotment of such shares. Application is also being made to the Council of the Stock Exchange in London for admission of the new shares to the Official List. Dealings in the new shares are expected to commence simultaneously in London and in Paris on 5th May, 1983.

André Lévy-Lang
President of the Board of Management
COMPAGNIE BANCAIRE
Registered address: 5 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16ème.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Grosvenor Group, the electronic engineering, electrical and industrial group, has agreed to acquire R.P.I. Group for £220,000, payable in cash on completion.

R.P.I. Group, which is based in the Birmingham area, distributes a wide range of rubber and plastic goods used throughout industry, and especially to electrical and mechanical handling sectors. It has deposits in Cardiff, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Manchester and Aberdeen.

● Dome Petroleum: Agreements with Dome's lenders have been reached providing for the further extension of payments of principal amounts due under various loan payments. Payments to certain foreign lenders have been extended until May 31, 1983.

Payments to Dome's Canadian banks have been extended to June 1, 1983, along with the terms of the agreement in principle between Dome, four Canadian banks and the Government of Canada.

Dome will pay a dividend of 48.5 cents on its 7.76 per cent series "A" preferred shares and an equivalent stock div on its 7.76 per cent series "B" preferred shares on June 1, 1983.

● Aberdeen Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax revenue, £1.47m (£1.47m).
Stated earnings, 2.05p (1.89p).
Net interim dividend, 1.8p (1.59p adjusted).

● Drayton Consolidated Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax revenue, £1.87m (£1.39m).
Stated earnings (fully diluted), 3.84p (3.35p).
Net interim dividend, 2.0p (2.0p).

● Brunswick Holdings
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax loss, £29,000 (£514,000 profit).
Stated earnings (loss), 3.04p (profit 17.65p).
Turnover, £7.63m (£9.88m).
Net dividend, nil (3.5p).

● C. H. Pearce & Sons
Half-year to 30.11.82.
Pretax profit, £1.29m (£1.37m).
Turnover, £11.89m (£11.87m).
Net interim dividend, 4.25p (4.25p).

● Midland Marine Group
Year to 28.1.83.
Pretax profit, £224,000 (£208,000).
Stated earnings, 3.0p (3.0p).
Turnover, £2.7m (£2.13m).
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p).

● Roberts Adair
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £761,000 (£927,000).
Stated earnings, 21.25p (23.22p).
Turnover, £14.4m (£19.1m).
Net dividend, 10.0p (8.0p).

● Jenkins & Co. Ltd.
17 months to 31.12.82, compared with the previous months.
Pretax profit, £110,000 (£483,000 loss).
Stated earnings (loss), 1.1p (loss, 20.8p).
Turnover, £28.12m (£7.08m).
Net dividend, 1.5p (1.0p).

● Silvermine Ltd (Figures in Irish currency)
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £720,000 (£3.4m).
Stated earnings 10.47p (24.89p).
Net dividend, 3.5p (3.5p).

● PIONEER MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the BLINDLands Hotel, THE SEVENTH FLOOR, LIVERPOOL L3 5TH, on FRIDAY, 27th MAY 1983 at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business:

- To receive the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1982.
- To re-elect Directors (a) Professor G. Clayton M.A. who retires by rotation (b) Mr A. R. Bacon and Mr C. A. Youngman
- To re-appoint Arthur Young McLachlan Morris & Co as Auditors to the Company and to authorize the Directors to determine their remuneration.

DATED 4th May 1983.
By Order of the Board
D. BLEAZARD
Secretary

REGISTERED AND HEAD OFFICE
15 Crosby Road North
Wetherby
Leeds LS22 0HT

NOTE
Shareholders entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of them. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Base Lending Rates

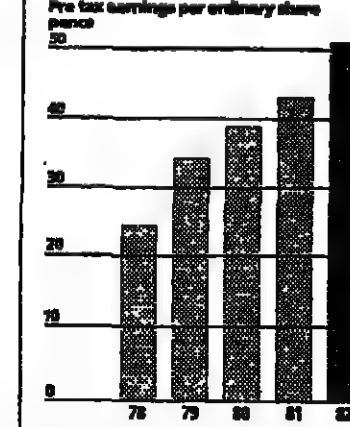
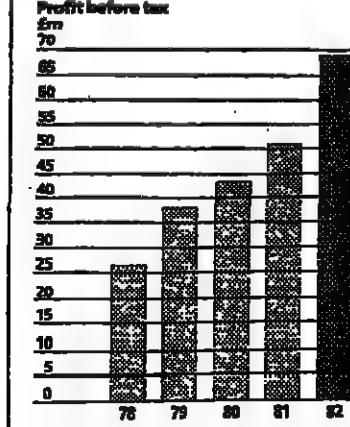
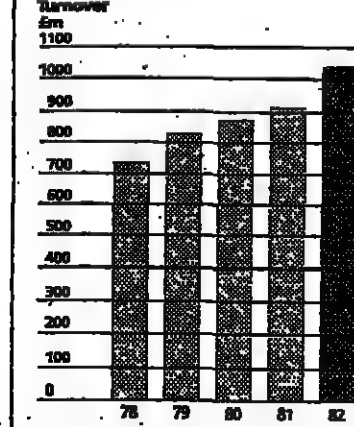
ABN Bank 10 %
Barclays 10 %
BCCI 10 %
Consolidated Crds 10 %
C. Hoare & Co 10 %
Lloyds Bank 10 %
Midland Bank 10 %
Nat Westminster 10 %
TSB 10 %
Williams & Glyn's 10 %

* 7 day deposit on call
£10,000, 6% to £50,000 up to 200,000, 7% to £50,000 and over, 8%.

TARMAC BUILDS PROFITS

Pre-tax profit up by 32% to a record £68.7 million.

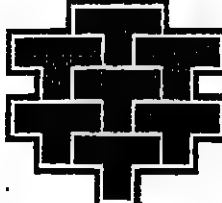
Turnover exceeded £1 billion for first time.



"I am particularly pleased that in a year of continuing economic problems, both in the United Kingdom and worldwide, the Tarmac group has maintained its strong growth record in profits and in earnings per share. Turnover exceeded £1 billion for the first time. The group's overall financial position has strengthened, with a further reduction

in its borrowing ratios. The star performer has been our Quarry Products division which has integrated the Hovingham acquisition with great skill. The United Kingdom Construction division also performed particularly well."

Eric J. Pountney
Deputy Chairman & Chief Executive



Tarmac Group

U.K. and International Construction, Quarrying, Road Surfacing, Building Products, House Building, Property Development, Industrial Activities, North Sea Interests.

Copies of the 1982 report and accounts will be available on May 19th from the Secretary, Tarmac PLC, Ettinghall, Wolverhampton WV4 6JP

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1982/1983

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BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div	Yield
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div	Yield
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div	Yield
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div	Yield
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div	Yield
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div	Yield
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div	Yield
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.50	10.00	5.50

The recent struggle for power

at Canadeca Resources, the British offshore exploration group, had left a bitter taste at Tarmac, the quarries and construction group.

Yesterday, Tarmac sold its entire Canadeca stake of 3 million shares, 10.3 per cent of the equity, at 188p a share, raising £4.74m. This compared with last night's close of 168p, down 8p.

Tarmac said it had taken its stake in Canadeca after Canadeca bought 40 per cent of Plascom, Tarmac's North Sea oil exploration subsidiary, amid hopes of an eventual merger of the two group's exploration activities.

But Tarmac had since decided to sell its stake after discovering that the merger would not take place.

This came after the recent upheavals at Canadeca when Sceptre Resources, with 41 per cent of the shares, agreed to a fairer sale in the group's affairs. As a result, two of Canadeca's directors associated with Sceptre resigned, along with Mr Stuart McColl, who resigned as chairman, but remained on the board.

A bitter taste for Tarmac

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, April 25. Dealings and, May 6. Closing Day, May 6. Settlement Day, May 16.

Over the weekend, Canadeca appointed Kleinwort Benson as merchant bankers and Panmure Gordon and Fildes Newson-Smith as joint brokers. Tarmac refused to comment on suggestions that it had used the cash from the sale of Canadeca to buy a 5 per cent stake in London Brick. "We could not answer a question like that. We will make an announcement through the normal channels", a Tarmac spokesman said.

The rest of the equity market opened the second leg of the account on a lacklustre note after the extended weekend break. The FT Index ended the day 3.2 down at 692.1, having been 6.9 down earlier in the day.

Dealers said the steady trend owed a lot to ICI's decision to raise \$100m (£64.5m) on the Eurobond market with a placing of convertible 9½ per cent 1990 at basic price of \$5.00.

Each \$5,000 bond is convertible into a £3,170 bond, carrying a coupon of 9½ per cent in sterling on the same terms as the dollar bond. Each bond will also have available five warrants entitling shareholders to subscribe for 117 ICI ordinary shares at 540p. ICI closed 8p lower at 466p.

Shares of Bowater ended the day 1p lower at 172p, after 176p, as a large seller of around 1 million shares appeared on the scene, but failed to find a home for his stock at around the 168p level. There was also a large seller of Trusthouse Forte on hand as the price ended the day 5p lower at 185p.

Meanwhile, shares of Mr Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Publishing ended the session 5p lower at 361p. The shares, which came to market last week at a striking price of 350p, were nearly five times oversub-

scribed with nearly £100m chasing the 2.4 million shares on offer at a minimum tender price of 275p.

Gills also recovered from a nervous start with rises of up 2½p in active trade, reflecting the pound's gain of 1.8 cents on the foreign exchange to \$1.5785 - a new high for the year against leading currencies.

This followed renewed hopes that the Prime Minister would soon end the uncertainty and call a June general election. This prompted steady overseas support for the pound. Only the index-linked stocks lost ground awaiting dealings in the new "tap".

Fisons was a strong market, jumping 22p to 660p after the group's recent figures and rights issues which were well received. Jobbers have always found the stock a difficult one to deal in, and over-priced demand inevitably leads to volatile price movements.

The Telerate flop on Wall Street continues to reverberate among its biggest shareholders. Exco International, with 57 per cent of the shares, dipped 40 to 593p, and British & Commonwealth, which has a sizable stake, slumped 30p to 810p.

Analysts have started to rethink their policy towards Telerate. Previously, dealers had believed that a cheap way into Telerate would have been a full bid for Exco.

Amvill Petroleum put up a good show in ex-rights form, with the shares closing 10p higher at 53p, while the new shares closed with a 17p premium nil paid.

GKN, one of our biggest engineering groups, closing 3p higher at 157p. The new shares gained ground, closing at 14p premium nil paid after the group's recent £77m rights issue.

Profit-taking, lopped 47p from Bellair Cosmetics, where Fenton Hill, the private group owned by Bellair chairman Mr Arthur Hill, has sold its stake to a private Turkish group for 8p a share. Dealers still believe that a reverse takeover is on the cards, to be followed by a big injection of assets.

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Issue Size	Price	Yield
British & Commonwealth	£100m	810p	5.50
Exco International	£100m	593p	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	£100m	530p	5.50
GKN	£100m	157p	5.50
Fisons	£100m	660p	5.50
ICI	£100m	466p	5.50
Bowater	£100m	172p	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	£100m	185p	5.50
Octopus Publishing	£100m	361p	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	£100m	350p	5.50

SHIPPING

Company	Price	Change	Yield
British & Commonwealth	810p	+40	5.50
Exco International	593p	-40	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	530p	+10	5.50
GKN	157p	+3	5.50
Fisons	660p	+22	5.50
ICI	466p	-8	5.50
Bowater	172p	-1	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	185p	-5	5.50
Octopus Publishing	361p	-5	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	350p	-5	5.50

MINES

Company	Price	Change	Yield
British & Commonwealth	810p	+40	5.50
Exco International	593p	-40	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	530p	+10	5.50
GKN	157p	+3	5.50
Fisons	660p	+22	5.50
ICI	466p	-8	5.50
Bowater	172p	-1	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	185p	-5	5.50
Octopus Publishing	361p	-5	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	350p	-5	5.50

OIL

Company	Price	Change	Yield
British & Commonwealth	810p	+40	5.50
Exco International	593p	-40	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	530p	+10	5.50
GKN	157p	+3	5.50
Fisons	660p	+22	5.50
ICI	466p	-8	5.50
Bowater	172p	-1	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	185p	-5	5.50
Octopus Publishing	361p	-5	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	350p	-5	5.50

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change	Yield
British & Commonwealth	810p	+40	5.50
Exco International	593p	-40	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	530p	+10	5.50
GKN	157p	+3	5.50
Fisons	660p	+22	5.50
ICI	466p	-8	5.50
Bowater	172p	-1	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	185p	-5	5.50
Octopus Publishing	361p	-5	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	350p	-5	5.50

RUBBER

Company	Price	Change	Yield
British & Commonwealth	810p	+40	5.50
Exco International	593p	-40	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	530p	+10	5.50
GKN	157p	+3	5.50
Fisons	660p	+22	5.50
ICI	466p	-8	5.50
Bowater	172p	-1	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	185p	-5	5.50
Octopus Publishing	361p	-5	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	350p	-5	5.50

TEA

Company	Price	Change	Yield
British & Commonwealth	810p	+40	5.50
Exco International	593p	-40	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	530p	+10	5.50
GKN	157p	+3	5.50
Fisons	660p	+22	5.50
ICI	466p	-8	5.50
Bowater	172p	-1	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	185p	-5	5.50
Octopus Publishing	361p	-5	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	350p	-5	5.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Company	Price	Change	Yield
British & Commonwealth	810p	+40	5.50
Exco International	593p	-40	5.50
Amvill Petroleum	530p	+10	5.50
GKN	157p	+3	5.50
Fisons	660p	+22	5.50
ICI	466p	-8	5.50
Bowater	172p	-1	5.50
Trusthouse Forte	185p	-5	5.50
Octopus Publishing	361p	-5	5.50
Hamlyn's Octopus	350p	-5	5.50

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Market rates	Forward rates
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

Money Market

Rate	Yield
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

Other Markets

Market	Rate
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

Dollar Spot Rates

Rate	Yield
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

Euro-Deposits

Rate	Yield
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

Gold

Rate	Yield
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

RACING

The cash that is lacking at the heart of the racing industry

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

English racing is full of contradictions these days. On the one hand you could be forgiven for thinking that the game has never been so affluent: on the other you get the impression that it has never been more hard-up. There are more horses in training than ever before, more owners than ever before, more money is being spent on young horses, and mature horses are commanding higher and higher prices at stud.

But there is another side to the story, and it is worrying. There is a shortage of capital available at the highest level for major projects, which is partially due to the lack of funds rolling into the Levy Board's coffers. The snag is that everyone is appealing for help at the same time.

The Thoroughbred Breeders Association has given a marvellous example of self-help: the formation of the European Breeders Fund, which now looks like getting off the ground. If it succeeds, some much-needed additions will be made to prize-money next year. But if the industry is to look forward to the future with confidence, there is another cause that is extremely important - and I am

not referring to the Aintree/Grand National appeal.

If long-term needs of racing are borne in mind, the Apprentice School Charitable Trust is arguably more important. There is no earthly point in breeding, buying and racing horses at huge cost if there is a shortage of top-class labour to care for them. That is why I believe that this particular cause deserves the overriding consideration of anyone with the of English racing at heart.

There is a new training school for stable staff and apprentice jockeys, designed to reinforce the quality of racing's work force, now under construction at Newmarket, but the trust is faced with a serious shortfall in the sum required to complete the work. Donations have risen to over £1m since the trust bought the 118-acre site last summer, but with development costs now put at £1.2m on top of the site purchase price of £250,000, another £500,000 is still needed.

The trust is holding talks with the Manpower Services Commission about recognition and financial assistance from the Government youth training scheme, but the actual develop-



Leading racing into the future: the need for qualified stable staff is immense. The money to train them is not.

ment of the site is very much racing's responsibility. The begging bowl has been rattled far and wide for the National, but for the Apprentice School Charitable Trust the buck surely stops within the industry.

The building programme, due for completion in August, includes residential, teaching, catering and recreation accommodation for up to 30 trainees.

staff quarters, an indoor riding school, all-weather and grass gallops and stabling for 30 horses. The aim is to turn out 100 trained stable staff each year, and to provide advanced courses for potential jockeys and work riders.

Michael Pope, the president of National Training Feder-

ation, and the trainers' own representative on the trust, says that the school will produce well-trained boys and girls able to meet the requirements of trainers who no longer have time and resources to teach staff. It will also provide a way into worthwhile employment for school leavers.

Lord MacAlpine of Moffat, the chairman of the trustees, had his finger on the pulse when he said: "There is no doubt that

this long overdue training facility will make a vital contribution to strengthening the roots of the sport for many years to come." Within racing, causes do not come much more deserving than that. Anyone who feels the same can direct their inquiries to Lord MacAlpine at 40, Bernard Street, London, WC1N 1LG.

POINT-TO-POINT

Short, sharp lesson from Housemistress

The eagerly awaited return match between *Random La* (Jenny Pidgeon) and *Housemistress* (Rosemary Harper) in the *Becky and Bucks Ladies' Open* at Kingston Blount produced one of the best races of the season. Over the same course on March 2, *Random La* had beaten the mare by six lengths, but in view of recent form *Housemistress* started at slight odds on last Saturday.

The Baker made a gallant effort to stay with them, but coming down the hill for the second time, the two principals pulled away from the field, with *Random La* in a slight lead. Harper, who had half a mile from home, but *Housemistress* nipped through on the inside and *Random La* had her race won before the last fence, increasing her lead to 10 lengths on the run-in.

On the testing going, the time of 6 min. 46 sec. was very fast. Another outstanding mare, *Spartan Lace*, who had little to do after the main danger, *Good Trade*, had fallen on the second circuit, had taken 20 seconds longer to win the *Men's Open*.

Jenny Pidgeon took her winning score to 17, with an adjacent hunt victory on French Peacock, who had to be pushed out to resist the challenge of *Perry Duckett*, ridden by Annis Garfield.

Alan Hill, who is in great form, won the *Restricted Open* on the

handsome home-bred five-year-old, *Elmbyre*, and the first division of the *Maiden on Rough Wind*, his only two rides. He is now three points ahead of Ian McKie at the head of the men's table for the South Midlands Championships, sponsored by James Pettit and Co.

Yorkshire Mariner started at 2-1 on for the *Queen Open* at Carborough and jumped the last fence the best, but Peter Greenall was sitting steady to pounce on *Boonsbarrow*, who showed the better finishing speed.

Sheila Scott, riding her own *Highgate Lady*, and Caroline Saunders, hoping for a fourth successive win on *Prince of Pleasure*, jumped the last fence level in the RMC group *Ladies' Open*, but *Highgate Lady* sprinted clear on the run-in. The pony-sized *Vulgarian* did complete a four-timer, winning in the adjacent hunt race easily.

Ryedale, ridden by Joey Newton, and *Markitall*, with Peter Greenall up, were joint favourites for the hunt race, in which Newton prevailed by a length over the champion. Greenall's third ride, *Highland Blaze*, started favourite for the first leg of the *Maiden* but was always trailing and eventually pulled out, the race going to the 25-1 outsider *King Black*.

Ian Reid

Open day at the Royal Mews

The Queen has stepped in to save the Grand National. She has given permission for a special open day at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace on Friday, May 27 to help boost the 24th Aintree Appeal Fund.

Visitors will be able to see the horses which are ridden by members of the Royal Family during the Trooping the Colour ceremony, including the Queen's long-serving *Burness*. Some of the state ceremonial carriages will also be on show.

The stable and coach houses will be open from 10.30am to 12.30pm and from 2pm to 4pm. A charge of £1 for adults and 50p for children will be made. The fund is still £758,000 short of its target.

Following in Mill Reef's footsteps

By Michael Phillips

Flat racing is due to resume at Salisbury today. The course was declared fit by the stewards yesterday, and only overnight rain will prompt a morning inspection.

Many years ago, the Salisbury Stakes was a reliable pointer to things to come later in the season, especially when the late Charles Engelhard had horses in training in this country. *Jersey* made a habit of winning the race for him, and Mr Engelhard sponsored it for a while. *Double Jump* was arguably his best winner.

Ian Balding introduced *Mill Reef* to the racing world in the Salisbury Stakes, but the race went off the back for a while, until *Horage* put it back on the map again last year. *Horage* went on to win the Coventry Stakes, the July Stakes and the *Gimcrack* Stakes.

Today there is every prospect of a good clash between Stanley The Baron, Carabiner and *My Louie*, all unbeaten. From the first crop of that fast home-bred sire, *Jersey* won the *Mill Reef* Stakes and the *Middle Park* Stakes. Carabiner made an excellent impression on his debut when he overhauled the more experienced *Time Machine* at Sandown. He is my selection.

Rose-Lover, his stable and galloping companion, does not have the pedigree one would associate with a winner of the five furlongs *Warminster* Stakes, being by the King George 7 and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes winner, *He de Bourbon*. He is out of a half sister to *The Blues*, who was a good two-year-old 10 years ago.

Deciding between *Broad Beam* and *Moon Jester* for the *Debut* Handicap is not easy. *Broad Beam* was beaten a neck at *Wolverhampton* by *Rocks Gate*, who went on to win the *Somerset* Stakes at Bath with ridiculous ease. *Moon Jester* was beaten three-quarters of a length at *Kempton* by *Harly*, who went on to win the *Warren* Stakes at Epsom. In my book *Broad Beam*'s form is marginally better.

Finally, the word from Ireland on the ever-changing plans concerning Vincent O'Brien's *Derby* horses is that *Salmon Leap* is running at Phoenix Park tonight, but he may go for the *Ninety Nine* Stakes at Leopardstown on Saturday instead of *Carleone*.

STATE OF GOOD: Cheltenham, heavy, Salisbury, heavy.

Salisbury

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

2.0 WILTSHIRE HANDICAP (£1,927: 2m) (11 runners)

1	0020-00	REDDEN (F. Engleby) S. Swift 5-9-10	J. Mercer	4
2	0031-14	GOVERNOR (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
3	0031-14	STONER (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
4	0031-14	HANABI (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
5	0031-14	COPPER DESCHES (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
6	0031-14	DEVIL MAY CARE (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
7	0031-14	VAIN DES (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
8	0031-14	OUR KATY (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
9	0031-14	PRINCE GUARD (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
10	0031-14	OUR BERTY (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4
11	0031-14	OUR BERTY (C. J. Smith) P. Durr 4-9-2	G. Stanley	4

3.0 HORSEAGE BETTING LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (apprentices: 3-y-o: £1,400: 6f) (14)

1	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
2	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
3	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
4	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
5	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
6	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
7	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
8	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
9	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
10	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
11	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
12	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
13	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
14	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1

Cheltenham

Tote double 5.20 6.30: Treble 4.45, 5.55, 7.5

4.15 AMATEUR RIDERS' ASSOCIATION STAKES (flat: Div £177: 2m) (20 runners)

1	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
2	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
3	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
4	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
5	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
6	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
7	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
8	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
9	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
10	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
11	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
12	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
13	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
14	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
15	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
16	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
17	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
18	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
19	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
20	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1

4.45 AMATEUR RIDERS' ASSOCIATION STAKES

(Div £177: 2m) (20 runners)

1	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
2	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
3	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
4	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
5	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
6	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
7	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
8	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
9	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
10	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
11	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
12	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
13	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
14	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
15	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
16	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
17	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
18	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
19	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
20	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1

3.0 OAKLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,886: 7f) (7)

1	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
2	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
3	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
4	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
5	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
6	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
7	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1

3.30 SALISBURY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,865: 6f) (5)

1	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
2	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
3	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
4	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
5	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1

4.0 WARMINSTER STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,468: 5f) (15)

1	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
2	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
3	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
4	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
5	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
6	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
7	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
8	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
9	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
10	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
11	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
12	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
13	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
14	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1
15	0032-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M. Hunt) W. Wighams 5-7	W. Ryan	1

5.20 VALE OF EYESHAM HUNTERS CHASE

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La crème de la crème

also on page 26

craftscouncil

ARE YOU AS GOOD AT YOUR CRAFT AS OUR CLIENTS ARE AT THEIRS?

If so, we need you at the Crafts Council.

The Deputy Director must have a highly adaptable and efficient PA/Secretary, ready to turn her hand to a whole spectrum of activities ranging from servicing committees to finding new markets for postcards. You'll need to be as formal or as casual as the occasion requires and able to keep cool in a creative and hectic atmosphere. First class skills essential.

Salary £26,000-£27,000 p.a. (under review) + possible proficiency allowances, 22 days annual leave, season ticket loan and a non-contributory pension scheme.

Application form and further details from Penelope Rhodes, Crafts Council, 8 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AT. Tel. 01-930 4811 (24-hour answering service on 01-939 6306). Closing date for receipt of applications: 20th May 1983.

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A leading international public company situated in Central London requires a PA/Secretary for their Marketing Department. Duties are varied and will include "leading the pack" during overseas trips, sales force liaison, assistance with press releases, correspondence and general PA duties of a senior level. The successful candidate will have a good knowledge of the marketing field and a proven ability to work on their own initiative and a desire to become involved. Excellent fringe benefits.

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The Royal Automobile Club, the Gentlemen's club in St James's with 12,500 members requires a Clerk to the Committees. Responsible to the Club Secretary you will take minutes from the various committees, handle their affairs and liaise between staff and members to ensure committee requirements are met.

You will also handle the secretarial duties of the Club Secretary. The hours are variable, depending on when each committee sits, and would suit a person over 40 with shorthand, experience of minute taking (not necessarily verbatim) and good organisational sense.

Salary will be around £7,500 p.a. Apply in writing or by telephoning the Personnel

Manager, Royal Automobile Club, 89 Pall Mall, London, SW1

Telephone 01-930 2345

For further details of this exciting job please contact: The Personnel Dept., The Automobile Club, 89 Pall Mall, London SW1, Telephone 01-930 2345. Closing date: 20th May 1983.

BLOOMSBURY HEALTH AUTHORITY

The Middlesex Hospital, London, W1

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SENIOR

SECRETARY

Salary: £6,687 - £8,301 p.a. inc.

Are you an experienced secretary at the top of your profession? Do you have a proven ability to handle a wide range of administrative and clerical duties? If so, we could have just the job for you in our Health Authority. As Senior Secretary you will be actively involved in the vital administrative work of the Department as well as providing PA support to our Senior Medical Officers, Consultants, Specialists and other staff. Your duties will include: typing, dictation, correspondence, filing, and general secretarial duties. You will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department. The successful candidate will have a good knowledge of the health service and a proven ability to work on their own initiative. Salary is £6,687 - £8,301 p.a. inc. Apply in writing to: The Personnel Manager, Bloomsbury Health Authority, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 2JF. Tel: 01-930 4811. Closing date: 20th May 1983.

For further details of this exciting job please contact: The Personnel Dept., Bloomsbury Health Authority, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 2JF. Tel: 01-930 4811. Closing date: 20th May 1983.

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Require conscientious Secretary with good shorthand and audio skills. Fast and accurate typing essential and knowledge of word processor an advantage. Preferably a non-smoker. Salary by negotiation.

Please telephone P. T. Richards on

01-235 0099

SECRETARY

The ideal person for this exciting opportunity is a young dynamic team player with a proven ability to handle a wide range of administrative and clerical duties. If you are looking for a challenging and rewarding career, we could have just the job for you in our Health Authority. As Secretary you will be actively involved in the vital administrative work of the Department as well as providing PA support to our Senior Medical Officers, Consultants, Specialists and other staff. Your duties will include: typing, dictation, correspondence, filing, and general secretarial duties. You will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department. The successful candidate will have a good knowledge of the health service and a proven ability to work on their own initiative. Salary is £5,500 p.a. inc. Apply in writing to: The Personnel Manager, Bloomsbury Health Authority, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 2JF. Tel: 01-930 4811. Closing date: 20th May 1983.

For further details of this exciting job please contact: The Personnel Dept., Bloomsbury Health Authority, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 2JF. Tel: 01-930 4811. Closing date: 20th May 1983.

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Three Secretaries

for International Marketing

The International Division of Beecham Pharmaceuticals is responsible for the overseas sales and marketing of a wide range of pharmaceutical products.

We are looking for three experienced secretaries to work for senior executives in our busy Marketing Department, who manage our interests in Africa, the Caribbean and the Middle East.

You will need excellent secretarial skills (shorthand and audio) as well as the confidence to deal with senior overseas management, the initiative to resolve everyday business problems when the managers are travelling overseas, and the tact and patience to handle people at all levels.

In return for these qualities, we offer a competitive salary together with an excellent benefits package. Please send brief career details, or telephone for an application form, to Caroline Humphreys, Personnel Department, Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9BD. Telephone: 01-560 5151 ext. 3420.

This vacancy arises due to a staff member taking maternity leave and the position will be open from June 1983 and will end in February 1984 but the successful candidate will be given special consideration for a permanent appointment should a suitable vacancy occur meantime.

Commencing salary of up to £9,431 per annum inclusive of London Allowance. The Company's fringe benefits include its own Superannuation and Sickness Funds.

Please telephone 01-242 8822 - Extension 3581 for an application form.

Post it as soon as possible to: Karin Jamotte, 41-44, Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5AR

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, sport, weather and traffic details. Also available to viewers whose television sets do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Sallie Krawcheck. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 7.15 and 7.30; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; morning papers reviewed at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00, interval at 9.00.

9.10 For Schools. Colleges: Student Life. 5.30 Twigs and Wigs. 10.00 Yip and Yip for the very young (not schools). (r). 10.15 Basic Maths. 10.40 Mindstretchers (ends at 10.45). 11.00 Words and Pictures (ends 11.15). 11.40 North American Indians and buffaloes. 11.55 Close-down.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 1.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. There is a Welsh flavour today with guests Max Boyce and Ruth Madoc. 1.05 The Flumps. (r).

2.01 For Schools. Colleges: North American Indians. 2.18 Moorlands. 2.40 Spring. 3.00 Inside Story. A documentary that examines the effects of a blizzard that engulfed the south-west of England in February 1978 (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.20 The All New Popeye Show. Three cartoons featuring the spinach-eating sailor (r). 4.40 Chuggers Plays Pop. Fun and games plus live music from guests Hot Chocolate. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest news for young people. 5.10 The Story of the Treasure Seekers. Part five (of six) of the adventure story by E. Nesbit (r).

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide includes John Hitchen's final report on Our National Health.

6.50 Triangle. Matt finds out who tipped off the police and the royal coroners a visit from a royal personage.

7.15 Middle on One. David Attenborough with the world's largest rodent - the South American Capybara - a kind of guinea pig that is the size of a Labrador dog and weighs the same as a fully grown man (r).

7.40 Open All Hours. A comedy series about a shopkeeper who has had a rather too successful change of image (r).

8.10 Dallas. Features fly as recriminations abound at the trial where Sue Ellen and Mickey have been taken following the motor accident.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

9.30 News with John Humphrys.

9.55 Max Boyce and Friends. His guests are Ruth Madoc and Aidan J. Harvey.

10.10 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. There are highlights from last night's bouts at Wimbledon Arena including Frank Bruno v Scottie Loup. Plus the final of the world ice hockey championship and news of tonight's UEFA Cup Final.

11.00 News headlines.

11.20 Cannon. The detective is asked by a general to help his son who is accused of murder (r).

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak with Lucy Mathon followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning papers reviewed at 6.35 and 8.35; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; morning papers reviewed at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00, interval at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Cycles, new and old and a day on a farm as Summer approaches 9.58 Ponds and what lives in them. 10.16 The life-style of a frog 10.35 Could Britain survive a nuclear attack? 11.05 Under the sea. 11.22 Growing up with a handicap 11.39 History in the home

11.54 Cartoon Time (r) 12.00 Red, Jane and Freddy sing a story about three games 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r) 12.30 Play It Again. Tony Blotto winning entertainer award-winning producer David Putnam who talks about his life and work and selects clips from his favourite films

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the woman accused of deliberately injuring her husband's former wife (r) 2.00 A Play presented by Trevor Hyatt 2.30 A Country Practice. Drama series about a medical practice in the Australian outback. 3.30 Three Little Words. Word association quiz for married couples, presented by Ray Alan

4.00 Road, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at 4.15. Cartoon: Porcupine in Pory's Bear Facts 4.20 The Story Show with Matthew Corbett and his puppets 4.30 Cartoon Time. Elmer Fudd in Here Brush (r) 4.45 What's Happening. Teams representing Devonair Radio, Exeter and Torbay and Radio Tay of Dundee compete in a quiz concerning the week's news 5.15 Book. A quiz game presented by Tom O'Connor

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help! Community news presented by Peter Llewellyn-Jones

6.35 Crossroads. Kevin Banks attempts to create some harmony in the family

7.00 Where's the Love... Dr. Michael Shepherd and Rob Buckman report on the mother who fostered her own children; the problem children of Japan; and the realities of nursing

7.30 Conversation Street. Will Frad Geo be able to rescue Del Lynd and Betty Turpin?

8.00 TV Times Top 10 Awards. Nettle Newman and David Frost announce the winners chosen by the readers of TV Times magazine in a number of entertainment categories

8.30 Inside the News. A documentary of three that takes a look at modern China through the eyes of a peasant family

10.30 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party

10.55 Film: Vampires (1979) starring Jason Miller. A movie-for-television tale of the supernatural set in present-day San Francisco. A number of murders remind the police of similar unsolved ones 30 years ago. Could it be the work of a vampire? A former policeman and the husband of a victim set out to find the truth. Directed by E. W. Swackhamer

12.15 Close with Sam Phillips

Teresa Cahill Staging an Opera (Channel 4 8.30pm)

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Personality and Learning. 6.30 Special Needs in Education. 6.55 Physics: Painting Potentials. 7.25 Mendeleev's Dream. 7.45 Uranium. 8.10 Close-down.

10.20 A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. This morning Youssif Aziz talks to two former addressees and a consultant psychiatrist about alcoholism and glass-anthology. 10.45 Close-down.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Carol Chell and Andrew Secombe. The story is The Duck Keeper of Uffington. 11.25 Close-down.

12.30 Open University: Governing Schools: The View. 12.55 Parents and Teenagers: Inside Out. 1.20 Close-down.

5.10 Music: Harmony. An Open University production in which Dr David Barham helps with the harmonisation of two Irish phrases in three parts: introduced non-essential notes and deals with consecutive fifths and octaves.

5.40 Film: Treasure Island (1934). The first in a new series of Hollywood films featuring child stars. In this adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's classic adventure story young Jackie Cooper plays the brave Jim Hawkins. Also starring Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Otto Kruger. The director is Victor Fleming.

7.20 News summary with subtitles.

7.25 Ebony. News, views, politics and music of interest to Britain's black communities. Introduced by Juliet Alexander, Vince Herbert and Wayne Layton.

7.58 Chronicle Over Egypt: For the Love of Egypt. The fourth in a series of Chronicle films made about Egypt over the past 15 years. This film traces the story of the Victorian novelist and Egyptologist Amelia Edwards who was one of the pioneers in the preservation of Egypt's antiquities and who, through her enthusiasm, brought about England's first chair in Egyptology.

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12.15 Close with Sam Phillips

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Chipe Comic. Glass is the subject of this week's edition and after Inky and Rover have broken Glass's favourite glass while playing office basketball, Rover, the investigative journalist, decides to find out how a glass jug is made.

5.30 Close-down. Another in the enigmatic and artistic contest presented by Richard Whitley.

6.00 The Munsters. The macabre family deposit a large amount of money belonging to a Grandpa giving the handsome young bank clerk the idea that Marilyn is an heiress.

6.30 Staging an Opera. The fourth in the six-part series tracing the work that goes on behind the scenes before an opera can be staged. The opera is Beethoven's Fidelio and it is being performed by Kent Opera under the direction of Jonathan Miller. Tonight's programme concentrates on Terence Cahill who sings the leading role of Leonora, a daunting part because although she only has to sing one aria she has to sing for most of the performance.

7.00 Channel Four News including headlines at 7.30 followed by Science Focus, Jane Corbin and Lawrence McGilly's weekly round-up of the latest news from the worlds of science, technology and medicine. This is followed by city news at 7.40.

7.50 Comment. On the political soap box today is Scottish Nationalist MP, Donald Stewart.

8.00 Bookclub. Lucy and her team, Lucio, arrange to spend the night at the peace camp.

8.30 Twenty Twenty Vision: Soldiers for Christ. A documentary that investigates the remarkable conversion of some Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries in Northern Ireland to Christianity. Reporters from 20/20 Vision have spoken to convicted terrorists who have become born again Christians and notably Liam McCloskey and Billy McIlwaine.

9.00 Film: Little Gloria... Happy at Last. Part two of the film which began yesterday starring Angela Lansbury, Christopher Pennman, Lucy Garry and Betty Davis, that dramatises the court battle for the 'richest 10-year old in the world' - Gloria Vanderbilt.

10.50 Voices: The Death of Literature. Robert Hutchison is in the chair for the penultimate programme in the series of debates on current controversies in the world of ideas. Tonight, Terry Eagleton, literary critic and Fellow of Wadham College, argues that literature is in crisis, the result of its isolation from the social, political and historical preoccupations of our society. His ideas are discussed with poet Tom Paulin and literary reviewer Claude Rawson.

11.55 Close-down.

CHOICE

daughter in order to save their quota for the more productive male heir. On a happier note, flea-markets are flourishing. Peasants are now allowed to grow more than their quota and sell the surplus for cash. With this, as Chairman Mao forecast 20 years ago, to the growth of inequality? Inside China hints that it might.

Republican and Loyalist terrorists coming together in prayer is an unlikely scenario but in Twenty Twenty Vision's SOLDIERS FOR CHRIST (Channel 4 8.30pm) reporter Jackie Sprackley has been to Magilligan prison and witnessed the resurgence of religious and rejection of violence that is slowly

Radio 4

6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial

6.30 My Music. John Arns and Frank Muir challenge Alan Wallace and Gordon MacKenzie on a host of musical knowledge. In the chair is Steve Race.

7.00 The Archers. 7.20 Checkpoint. Investigators into the problems of unfair dismissal and injustice.

7.45 The Most Valuable Acquisition. By Mike Walker. The story of the acquisition of the Royal Shakespeare Company in May 1975 when a fleet of ships leave Portsmouth for New South Wales carrying nearly 1,000 cattle and sheep and keepers. Starring Michael Pennington as Captain Phillip, Patricia Healey as Judge Advocate David Collins with Humphrey Bower the narrator. In the Psychiatrist's Chair: Seamus Heaney on Michael Pennington.

8.00 Kaleidoscope presented by Richard Richards. The programme includes reviews of Puccini's Manon Lescaut, starring Kit To Kamevari and Placido Domingo at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden; and a new series of films on aspects of British life in the Thirties which looks at varying aspects of life in Britain fifty years ago. 8.50 Weather.

10.00 The World Today News. 10.30 In the Air. 11.00 A Book At Bedtime: 'The Handymen' by Penelope Mortimer (r).

11.30 The World Today News. 11.50 Shipping Forecast. 12.00 News. 12.15 Shipping Forecast. Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF as above except 5.25-6.30am Weather; 7.00-10.00am Schools; 10.15-10.45am Music; 10.50-11.00am Something to Think About; 10.30-11.00am Schools; 11.00-11.30am Schools; 11.30-11.55am News; 11.55-12.00pm News; 12.00-12.15pm News; 12.15-12.30pm News.

12.30-12.45pm News. 12.45-1.00pm News. 1.00-1.15pm News. 1.15-1.30pm News. 1.30-1.45pm News. 1.45-2.00pm News. 2.00-2.15pm News. 2.15-2.30pm News. 2.30-2.45pm News. 2.45-3.00pm News. 3.00-3.15pm News. 3.15-3.30pm News. 3.30-3.45pm News. 3.45-4.00pm News. 4.00-4.15pm News. 4.15-4.30pm News. 4.30-4.45pm News. 4.45-5.00pm News. 5.00-5.15pm News. 5.15-5.30pm News. 5.30-5.45pm News. 5.45-6.00pm News. 6.00-6.15pm News. 6.15-6.30pm News. 6.30-6.45pm News. 6.45-7.00pm News. 7.00-7.15pm News. 7.15-7.30pm News. 7.30-7.45pm News. 7.45-8.00pm News. 8.00-8.15pm News. 8.15-8.30pm News. 8.30-8.45pm News. 8.45-9.00pm News. 9.00-9.15pm News. 9.15-9.30pm News. 9.30-9.45pm News. 9.45-10.00pm News. 10.00-10.15pm News. 10.15-10.30pm News. 10.30-10.45pm News. 10.45-11.00pm News. 11.00-11.15pm News. 11.15-11.30pm News. 11.30-11.45pm News. 11.45-12.00pm News. 12.00-12.15pm News. 12.15-12.30pm News. 12.30-12.45pm News. 12.45-1.00pm News. 1.00-1.15pm News. 1.15-1.30pm News. 1.30-1.45pm News. 1.45-2.00pm News. 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12.15-12.30pm News. 12.30-12.45pm News. 12.45-1.00pm News. 1.00-1.15pm News. 1.15-1.30pm News. 1.30-1.45pm News. 1.45-2.00pm News. 2.00-2.15pm News. 2.15-2.30pm News. 2.30-2.45pm News. 2.45-3.00pm News. 3.00-3

£20.5 bn four-year income from oil

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government has received £20.5bn in North Sea oil and gas revenues since it came to power in May, 1979, the Treasury revealed last night.

Disclosure of the figure, in a parliamentary written reply from Mr John Wakeham, Minister of State at the Treasury, brought an immediate protest from Mr John Smith, Labour's energy spokesman, who said that all the "bonanza" had gone to pay for the extra unemployment which had occurred since 1979.

Mr Wakeham said that the money had come from royalties, petroleum revenue tax, supplementary petroleum duty and corporation tax.

Mr Smith said: "This answer shows how immense has been the bonanza from the North Sea which this government has had during a period of office."

He continued: "The public are entitled to ask what has been done with all this money. The answer, I fear, is depressingly simple. It has all gone to pay for the extra unemployment which has occurred since 1979."

"Instead of new investment to modernize our industries and social services, or cuts in the burden of taxation, this national windfall has been wholly dedicated to plaster over the cracks in our sagging social system. After four years of Mrs Thatcher we are all poorer. And that is after the frittering away of £20bn."

£1.50 charge for Land's End walkers

The new owners of Land's End are to reintroduce on May 23 the £1.50 charge to pedestrians who visit the famous headland. They have also challenged the local council to take legal action over a right of way it says exists across the land.

Land's End was bought by Mr David Goldstone, a London millionaire, last year for £2.25m. The charge for visitors to the site to coastal path was suspended by Mr Goldstone's company while talks took place with representatives of the District Council which insisted that a right of way existed across the property and that charge was improper for pedestrians.



Quake aftermath: Firemen extinguishing a blaze in a pile of rubble that was once a store in central Coalinga.

Experts to see diaries

Continued from page 1

The statement made no mention of the experts to be consulted. However, it is understood that the material will be sent to the Federal Archives in Koblenz for analysis.

Professor Hans Booms, the director of the archives, said yesterday that he was unable to make any statement on the *Stern* request for a further analysis of the documents. He had been asked not to say anything about the matter for the time being. The professor's institution is responsible to the Ministry of the Interior.

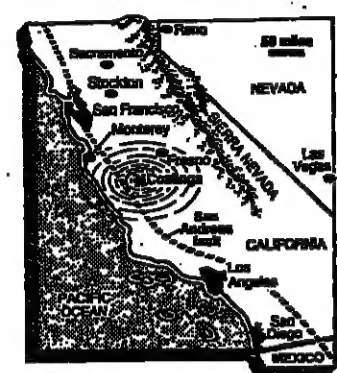
NEW YORK: Additional pages of the disputed Hitler diaries are to be sent for scientific examination at the West German Crime Laboratory in Koblenz, in the same town where the Federal Archives is, to try to establish their authenticity. Christopher Thomas writes.

The decision was revealed here by Herr Peter Koch, *Stern's* editor. The laboratory earlier studied portions of the diary volumes and concluded that the handwriting was identical to that of Hitler's.

Herr Koch is in the United States to emphasize his magazine's insistence that the diaries are not forgeries. He is accompanied by Herr Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, the son of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy.

California's worst quake for 12 years flattens town centre

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles



The tiny Californian oil and farming town of Coalinga looked like a war zone yesterday after a devastating earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale had flattened some 150 buildings, the entire centre.

But nobody was killed. Rescue workers ended their search among the rubble and reported that all residents had been accounted for. There were 45 people injured three seriously.

It was the worst earthquake to hit California since one in 1971 which killed more than 70 people in a suburb of Los Angeles. "It was as if a huge steel hand had crushed our town in one blow," said Mrs Agnes Bennett, who was in the car repair store she runs with her husband in central Coalinga when the earthquake struck at 4.42pm on Monday.

The epicentre of the earthquake was five miles east of Coalinga but it was felt hundreds of miles away in San Francisco, the coastal town of Monterey, Las Vegas and Los Angeles. Coalinga, which is in the heart of the San Joaquin "valley", is a small town of some 7,000 residents.

Mrs Bennett said: "The buildings just collapsed like packs of cards. There was extreme panic. Dust was flying, bricks falling and it was total pandemonium. I've been here since 1935 and have never seen anything like it."

She and hundreds of residents

and workers rushed out of the old brick buildings in the town centre seconds before they collapsed. The first big shock touched off numerous fires.

Then came a series of about 40 aftershocks, some measuring four on the Richter scale. Many residents pitched tents in their gardens and slept fitfully in the open.

Scores were evacuated from the area and the town was sealed off by police, who reported several isolated cases of looting late on Monday night. The injured were taken by ambulance and helicopter to hospitals in Fresno and Monterey.

Scientists said the earthquake was about 15 miles east of the San Andreas fault, a deep break in the earth's crust that runs virtually the whole length of California. It took

place on an unknown and unexplained fault line.

Our Science Editor writes: Earthquakes occur somewhere in the world every day. But only those in inhabited areas, or those of immense size causing their shock waves to be felt great distances from the centre of activity, achieve notoriety.

Earthquake size is measured on a logarithmic scale to a system devised by Dr Paul Richter. The very largest shocks on the Richter scale have magnitudes greater than 8.5.

The measurements are based on records made on a standard type of seismograph at a distance of 100 kilometres from the epicentre. Usually, seismographs from several different stations contribute to computing the exact size of an earthquake.

The logarithmic character of the Richter scale is sometimes overlooked in comparing earthquakes. For example, an earthquake of 8.0 magnitude is not just twice as powerful as magnitude 4.0, but 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 (10,000 times) more powerful.

NEW YORK: Six people were killed and about 35 injured as tornadoes struck communities in Ohio and Western New York State, Reuters reports. Ohio was the worst hit, with a central Ohio town losing at least four dead and 23 injured.

Argentines' ship takes shelter

Continued from page 1

Among the reinforcement squadron is the Type-42 destroyer Southampton whose captain "Sam" Salt was in command of her sister ship Sheffield which was destroyed by an Argentine missile a year ago today.

The others are said to be the Type-22 Birmingham, which like Southampton, is armed with Sea Dart long-range anti-aircraft missiles; the Type-22 frigates Broadsword and Brilliant, with their Sea Wolf anti-missile missiles and the old Rotherham-class frigate Falmouth.

The ships sailed unannounced last week, accompanied by vessels of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary and almost certainly by a nuclear-powered submarine.

Officially, they are going to relieve an equal number of similar ships, which have come to the end of their tour of duty in the South Atlantic, under the normal pattern of replacement. But the latter are expected to remain on station for a while before returning, so that the Navy will have additional forces on hand.

It means that, for a short time, the Navy should have its strongest presence in the area since last summer.

The RAF has a squadron of Phantoms and a number of Harrier aircraft on the islands, Vatican rebuke, page 6
Why Argentina rebuke, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Huntin', shootin'...and votin'

Mr Kevin McNamara, the Labour member for Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, yesterday sought leave to bring in a private member's Bill entitled: Protection of Animals Act, 1911 (Amendment).

This Bill would introduce a change to the 1911 Act. Which change? Mr McNamara said, "would make it an offence if a person should hunt with one or more dogs, wholly or mainly for the purpose of sport, wild animals with intent to kill or take or pursue". His Bill was "not anti-Tory, or anti-hunting, but pro-animal", he assured the House.

But what he did not mention was his Bill referred solely to animals, not fish. It was not a fish. It was therefore the Protection of Animals Bill. For it said nothing about making it an offence if a person from Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, or any other Labour-held seat, should hunt with one or more dogs, wholly or mainly for the purpose of sport, wild fish with intent to kill... etc.

"The environment and the creatures within it are placed here for man's use", Mr McNamara had reminded the House, before the brutal gaze of the huntmen on the Tory back benches. "One of the most wanton forms of inhumanity is a cruelty to human beings or animals for sheer pleasure."

On the other hand, the proletariat could continue to torment perch, roach and pike without fear of Mr McNamara.

Perhaps he is being done a disservice. Perhaps by "animal" he also meant fish. He is a Labour MP, not a zoologist. But surely he should clear the matter up as soon as possible. As it stood, his Bill made yesterday a black day for Britain's fish.

Since the house did not sit on Monday, yesterday marked the start of the parliamentary May Day holiday introduced by Mr Michael Foot when he was Secretary of State for Employment.

No doubt many a Labour voter was lurking on Monday over a beer and a drink, trying to get a horrible great booby into the mouths of the terrified fish below: fish far

more harmless than the foxes killed in the right-wing version of this blood sport. But, with a general election perhaps in the offing, it was no time to go upsetting the Labour tally ho types who like nothing better than to give chase to tetch or cluch.

Mr McNamara was granted leave to bring in his Bill unopposed. This was because the measure has no chance of being given parliamentary time. Had it been otherwise, the Tories from the shelves would not have been content not to vote it down.

Mr McNamara read out the names of the gentle nature lovers and/or cast warriors who were his co-sponsors of the Bill. They included Mr Joseph Ashton, the member for Basildon. He is a professional northener, the author of a column in the *Daily Star* entitled "Joe Ashton: the Voice, are wisely assumed by him to include relatively few Masters of Foxhounds, but many masters of fishing rods. Hence his anti-fish policy.

Another sponsor of the Bill was Mr Roy Hattersley. He too is a professional northener and contributor to the public prints. He is the Joe Ashton of the quality press.

The Bill, then, had to be seen in the light of the general election. So must everything else until Mrs Thatcher, who is as much in the dark as the rest of us about the date, discovers after Thursday whether she is going to call one. So yesterday everyone, including her, was waiting.

Through Prime Minister's question time, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot waited on their respective front benches, halfheartedly skirmishing with one another on rates of taxation. On the Labour benches, those in marginal seats waited in terror.

Below the gangway, Mr Edward Heath waited in silence. He was fresh from the unique feat of getting himself reported as being annoyed with the Queen Mother, the last public figure to do so being the Duchess of Windsor. No one could accuse Mr Heath of choosing safe targets. So there is at least one man who, however much we monarchists may disagree with him, deserves to be re-elected.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens the Wall Walk at the Tower of London, 4.
The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, chairs the council's annual general meeting at Fishmongers' Hall, EC4, 10.30; and as Chancellor of Salford University, views a mobile education centre at Buckingham Palace, 2.30.
The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Kensington Society,

unveils a commemorative tablet to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, in a memorial garden at Kensington Town Hall, 6.30.

Princess Alexandra, as Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, visits the Annual Holiday for the handicapped, organised by the Cheshire branch on behalf of twelve county branches in the North West, and given by Bass PLC, at Pontin's Holiday Centre, Lytham St Anne's, Lancashire, 11.45; and as Patron of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, opens this new training Centre at Middlesbrough, Cleveland, 3.

New exhibitions

St Attitudes: Different approaches to painting by Susan Boynia Stuart Cox, Andrew Eden, Colin Gordon, Bill Mitchell and Charlotte Moore, City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (from today until June 4).

Bristol Photographic Society's International Salon of Photography, City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until May 21).

Grace and Labour: watercolours, prints and drawings with porcelain, sculpture and objects (art, featuring people at work and at leisure, Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford, Tues to Fri 12.30 to 5, Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until the end of December).

West Oxfordshire Arts Association anniversary exhibition, Bampton Arts Centre, Town Hall, Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1.30 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30, closed Mondays and Wednesdays (until May 30).

A Month in the Country, commemorating the centenary of Ivan Turgenev's death, Victoria and Albert Museum, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fridays (until May 30).

Skyworks: Kites and banners designed and made by Skye Morrison; Castle Museum, The Castle, Nottingham, Mon to Sun 10 to 4.45 (until June 5).

Exhibitions in progress
To Astonish the World: Decorative design over two centuries, Wedgwood Visitor Centre, Barlaston, near Stoke-on-Trent, Mon to Fri 9 to 5 (until Dec 22).

Photographs by Colin Baxter, Roselle House, Rosell Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends today).

Talks, lectures
The world of Worms, by I. T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

The making of St Paul's Cathedral gates and other projects by Alan Evans, Royal Museum, Queen Street, Exeter, 12.40.

Music
Flute and piano recital by Margaret Campbell and Christopher Cox, St Mary's, Aylesbury, 8.

Concert by Triptych (jazz trio), Drama Studio, Darrington, Todmorden, 8.

Concert by the Naxos Quartet, Glasgow, 7.30.

Harp recital by Marisa Robles, Southport Arts Centre, Lord Street, 8.

General
Steam Evening, Museum of Technology, Corporation Road, off Abbey Lane, Leicester, 7 to 9.

Hale Burns Spring Festival, Richard Stiles, All Saints' Church, 8.

Anniversaries
Birth: William Prescott, historian, Salem, Massachusetts, 1796.
Thomas Henry Huxley, zoologist, Middlesex, 1825; Alexander Bland, theatrical director and designer, St Petersburg, 1870. The General Strike began and lasted until May 12, 1926.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending April 24th:

1. Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 16.70m
2. Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 14.55m
3. Crossroads (Tues), Central, 13.15m
4. Family Fortunes, Central, 13.00m
5. Crossroads (Wed), Central, 12.80m
6. News at Ten, 12.50m
7. Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 12.30m
8. Where There's a Will, Yorkshire, 12.20m
9. Emmerdale Farm (Tues), Yorkshire, 11.55m
10. Only When I Laugh, Yorkshire, 11.00m

1. Eurovision Song Contest 1983, 12.50m
2. Dailies, 12.10m
3. Are You Being Served? 11.70m
4. Open All Hours, 10.30m
5. Nine O'Clock News (Thurs), 10.25m
6. The Life, 9.55m
7. Top of the Pops, 9.75m
8. Midsomer, 9.50m
9. Saturday Night Takeaway, 9.50m
10. News and Weather (9.25pm Sun), 9.25m

1. Just Another Day, 6.55m
2. Call My Bluff, 5.70m
3. The Day the Earth Stood Still, 5.60m
4. World Snooker (10.30pm Tues), 5.50m
5. World Snooker (8.40pm Thurs), 5.45m
6. World Snooker (10.05pm Fri), 5.15m
7. Match Magic, 5.10m
8. Top Gear, 4.70m
9. World Snooker (10.15pm Sun), 4.65m
10. Discovering Hedgehogs, 4.55m

1. Word of Honour, 2.60m
2. Soap, 2.60m
3. A Captain's Tale, 2.15m
4. The Muppet Show, 1.80m
5. Brookside (Tues), 1.70m
6. Brookside (Wed), 1.55m
7. S.W.A.T., 1.40m
8. Bridget Jones's Diary, 1.40m
9. Pumping Iron, 1.30m
10. Queens, 1.20m

1. Paddy's Day (serial), BBC, 85,000
2. Y Byd yn y Le (current affairs), HTV, 80,000
3. Sweeney (sport), BBC, 78,000
4. Gortu Carl (science magazine), HTV, 72,000
5. Y Byd yn y Le (current affairs), HTV, 65,000

1. English: Brookside (Wed), 135,000
2. Brookside (Wed), 135,000
3. The Munsters, 107,000
4. Square Pegs, 100,000
5. Word of Honour, 89,000

1. Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with previous week's figures in parentheses) are: BBC1, Breakfast Times: Mon to Fri 1.5m (1.5m).

1. English: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.5m (1.5m).

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Roads

London and South-east: Tower Bridge raised at 10.10am, 3.50pm and 4.30pm; use London Bridge A13: Roadworks along New Road, Dagenham, and the East India Dock Road at Limehouse, M3: One carriageway shared around junction 3 (Cammerley); no exit northbound.

Wales and West: A55: Temporary lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn, A48: Temporary one-way system on "High Street", Llydney; diversion: M5: Restrictions from junctions 25 (Taunton) to 27 (Tiverton).

Midlands: A41: Temporary signal on Newport to Whitchurch Road at Terhill railway bridge, M54: Lane closures both ways on Telford bypass; diversion at junction 5. A49/A456: Temporary lights at Belmont Island, Hereford.

North: A19: Lane closures on Thirsk bypass, A6119: Lane closures on Whitebirk Drive, Blackburn, for construction of M65 junction. M6: Between junctions 41 (north of Peartree) to 42 (south of Carlisle).

Scotland: Western approach road near Lothian Road, Edinburgh, reduced to a single lane each way. M20: Southbound carriageway shared at junction 2 (Dunfermline). A945: Single-lane traffic on Riverside Drive at Wellington Bridge.

Information supplied by the A.A.

The papers

Companies with defence contracts have nothing to do with the nuclear argument, the Daily Star says. A successful CND campaign against them would presumably mean money lost and jobs shed. CND's battle "should be fought in the minds of the people - not the pockets of the workers."

Four years ago Mrs Thatcher promised to bring harmony, the Daily Mirror says. Today Thatcher's Britain "is a picture of record unemployment and record bankruptcies. Most people are paying more money for the unemployed has been cut. Council rents more than doubled. Schools, hospitals and social services are in crisis."

The pound

	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.58	1.58	1.58
Austria Sch	28.60	28.60	28.60
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00	76.00
Canada \$	1.99	1.91	1.91
Denmark Kr	14.32	13.60	13.60
Finland Mk	8.95	8.45	8.45
France F	12.05	11.45	11.45
Germany DM	4.01	3.81	3.81
Greece Dr	137.00	128.00	128.00
Hong Kong \$	11.28	10.70	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21	1.21
Italy Lira	2380.00	2270.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	394.00	374.00	374.00
Netherlands Gld	4.51	4.29	4.29
Norway Kr	11.62	11.02	11.02
Portugal Esc	169.00	151.00	151.00
South Africa Rd	2.06	1.92	1.92
Spain Pt	217.50	206.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	12.27	11.65	11.65
Switzerland F	3.38	3.20	3.20
USA \$	1.63	1.57	1.57
Yugoslavia Dn	128.00	121.00	121.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The FT index closed down 3.2 at 692.1.

Weather

Frontal troughs will move E across S England.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, Midlands: Cloudy, some brighter intervals, cloud thickening with a slight rain shower, wind variable, becoming E, light or moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Mostly cloudy, rain at times, more persistent later, wind mainly E, light, increasing moderate or fresh; max 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

E and NE England: Cloudy, a little rain chiefly near coasts, max 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

N Wales and NW and Central N England: Rain showers clearing, sunny periods, mainly dry; wind variable, light, becoming E, increasing moderate or fresh; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Leeds, Manchester, Leeds, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Mainly dry, top patches clearing, sunny periods developing; wind variable, light or moderate; Near normal max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

London, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Cloudy, a little rain at first, sunny intervals later, wind N, moderate, becoming variable, light; max 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Unsettled, temperatures mainly near normal but rather cold in parts of N. SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable, light, becoming SW moderate or fresh; sea smooth becoming slightly choppy. English Channel: Wind SE, light, increasing fresh; sea smooth becoming slightly choppy. Irish Sea: Wind SE, light, increasing fresh; sea smooth becoming slightly choppy.

Sun rises: 5.28 am
Sun sets: 8.28 pm
Last Quarter Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time
London 8.58 pm to 4.55 am
Edinburgh 8.27 pm to 4.22 am
Manchester 8.15 pm to 4.08 am
Preston 8.16 pm to 4.22 am

Yesterday
Temperatures at midday yesterday, 1 bar, 4 bar, 5 bar, 6 bar, 7 bar, 8 bar, 9 bar, 10 bar, 11 bar, 12 bar, 13 bar, 14 bar, 15 bar, 16 bar, 17 bar, 18 bar, 19 bar, 20 bar, 21 bar, 22 bar, 23 bar, 24 bar, 25 bar, 26 bar, 27 bar, 28 bar, 29 bar, 30 bar, 31 bar, 1 bar, 2 bar, 3 bar, 4 bar, 5 bar, 6 bar, 7 bar, 8 bar, 9 bar, 10 bar, 11 bar, 12 bar, 13 bar, 14 bar, 15 bar, 16 bar, 17 bar, 18 bar, 19 bar, 20 bar, 21 bar, 22 bar, 23 bar, 24 bar, 25 bar, 26 bar, 27 bar, 28 bar, 29 bar, 30 bar, 31 bar, 1 bar, 2 bar, 3 bar, 4 bar, 5 bar, 6 bar, 7 bar, 8 bar, 9 bar, 10 bar, 11 bar, 12 bar, 13 bar, 14 bar, 15 bar, 16 bar, 17 bar, 18 bar, 19 bar, 20 bar, 21 bar, 22 bar, 23 bar, 24 bar, 25 bar, 26 bar, 27 bar, 28 bar, 29 bar, 30 bar, 31 bar, 1 bar, 2 bar, 3 bar, 4 bar, 5 bar, 6 bar, 7 bar, 8 bar, 9 bar, 10 bar, 11 bar, 12 bar, 13 bar, 14